Bombay Gazette.

Vol. 38. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14TH 1827. No. 1954.

A CARD.

THE STEWARDS for conducting the Public entertainment to be given to the Hon'ble MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE this evening, beg to notify that the Premises will be open for the reception of Company precisely at 9 o'Clock.

As Servants have been provided for the occasion, none but the Stewards Servants will be admitted, on tickets to be given by each Steward.

The Northern Gate will be exclusively appropriated for the entrance of Carriages &c. and the Carriages after setting down are to be drawn off on the open part of the Esplanade.

SUBSCRIPTIONS for the "ELPHINSTONE PROFESSORSHIPS" to be established under the BOMBAY NATIVE EDUCATION SOCIETY.

Amount of Subscriptions published in the Couries of the 10th Instant.....2,04372

Bujjajee Naik Nimbalkur Phultunkur Maratha Jageerdar..... 2000

Further Subscriptions from Ahmednugger, the details of which will be published hereafter..... 927 3

[redacted]

Nov. 1827. *Sec. to the Fund Committee.*

Higgs and Briggs,

WILL SELL

BY AUCTION,

...w the 15th Instant,

A ... Chain and Bracelets, ...ace Earrings and Brooch set ... rnets, a Locket set with Pearls ... Turquoise, Amethyst and Pearl Earrings &c.

BOOKS

AS GOOD AS NEW.

Encyclopedia Britannica complete in 29 vols. Views on the Rhine, Spectator, Shakspeare, Curiosities of Literature, Cowper's Rural Walks, Pindar's Works, Iliad, Odyssey, and many other Publications.

ALSO,

A variety of Piece Goods and other Articles.

Meadows Street, 14th November 1827.

To be Sold

BY AUCTION

BY

Higgs and Briggs

On FRIDAY next the 16th Instant,

AT No. 3 RAMPART ROW.

SUNDRY Articles of Household furniture, WINE, LIQUOR &c. the property of.

Robert Wallace Esq.

PROCEEDING TO EUROPE.

Catalogues will be published to-morrow and the goods will be on view on Thursday the 15th Inst.

Bombay, 14th November 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL CONTINUE TO SELL

BY AUCTION

...ESDAY next the 20th Instant,

THE

...p Goods,

OF

...s. Lugrin Son and Co.

Bombay, 14th November 1827.

Higgs and Briggs.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION.

A FEW BENGAL

RICH

MUSLIN DRESSES,

OF THE NEWEST FASHION.

Meadows Street, 14th November 1827.

Higgs and Briggs.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION

A NEAT HALF PANNELLED

BUGGY

AND HARNESS

BUILT BY STEWART AND CO.

OF CALCUTTA

[redacted]

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION.

A NEAT LIGHT,

London Built

PHAETON

AND SET OF

SINGLE HARNESS

PRICE Rs. 1400,

A PAIR OF

EXCELLENT

GREY ARAB

Carriage Horses

SIX YEARS OLD.

14 Hands high, very steady in Harness

WARRANTED SOUND.

And parted with for no fault whatever,

PRICE Rs. 1,100.

Meadows Street, 14th November 1827.

THE BARK

"DAVID MALCOLM."

On or about the 15th of December next

WILL BE SOLD

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

AT MADRAS.

THE above Vessel belonging to the Estate of the late Captain WILLIAM MAYNARD HANWELL. She is a strong Teak well Built Vessel, of 200 Tons Burden, and launched about 4 years ago at Coringa, Bark rigged Sails well, and is Coppered.

A list of her stores and furniture will be published as soon as she arrives in Madras Roads, which is expected every hour.

Twenty per Cent, of the Purchase money, must be paid down immediately after the Sale and the remainder in ten days from that time.—The expense of conveyance of the Vessel, to be borne by the Purchaser.

I. C. GAMA.

BEGS most respectfully to inform his friends and cus tomers that he has received per

MALVINA

An extensive assortment of the best

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICAL COMPOSITIONS, INSTRUMENTS, PATENT MEDICINES, and PERFUMERY, which he has opened for Sale at his DISPENSARY No. 1 Military Square, VIZ,

Soda Powder in Large Stop'd Bottles, Siedletz Salts. Purified Epsom Salts, Fine cold Drawn Castor Oil, Rochelle Salts, Cheltenham Salts, Glauber Salts, Salt of Lemons, Tartario Acid, Citric Acid, Acteic Acid, Ess. of Lemon, Essences for Soups, Manna, Cream Tartar, Magnesia, Calcined Magnesia, Best Turkey Rhubarb, Peruvian Bark, Jalap, Ipecacuanha, Rectified Ether, Spt. Lavander, Laudanum, Sweet Spt. Nitre, Spt. Hartshorn, Sal Volatile, Hoffman's Anodyne Spirit Brandy Bitters, Huxam's Tincture Bark, Ess. Peppermint, Peppermint and Ginger Lozenges, Jamaica Ginger Powder, Tolu Lozenges, Camomile Flowers, Lavander Flowers, Carraway Seeds, Ess. Camomile, Best

[redacted]

mint, and Aniseed, James, ...

Opodeldoc, Volatile, Spt. Assafatida, Rectified Alkohol, Orchilla Dye, Scamony, Russian Castoreum, Oxymuriate Potash, Spermaceti, Virgin Wax, Phosforus Boxes and Matches, Horse Scales and weights, Horse Sirenges, Balling Irons, Drawing Knives, Drenching Horns, Sevigni's Horse fleams, Scaling and Cleaning Teeth Instruments, Small Scales, and weights, graduated Measures, Mortars, and pestles, Nipple Shells, Sheilds, and Pipes, Feeding Bottles for Infants, Seringes of all sorts, and for all purposes, Gally Pots, Mahogany Injection Boxes for Infants, Patent and other Trusses, Suspender Bandages, Bougees of sorts, Eye Glasses, Glass Funnels, Glass Urinols, Lint and Tow, Medicine Chests of Sizes, Spare Bottles for Medicine Chests, Stop'd and common Phials, Chemical Test Boxes, a few Copies White's Farriery Buchan's Domestic Medicine, Medicine Chest Books, &c. &c.

PERFUMERY

AND GENUINE

PATENT MEDICINES.

Lavander Water in stop'd Bottles, from Smith and Nephew.

Ess. Marechalle and Viollete from ditto.

Essence Rose and Bergamotte, from ditto.

Eu de Luce and smelling Salts from ditto.

Smelling Salts from Godfrey.

Tooth, and Nail Brushes from Smith and Nephew.

Flesh Brushes.

Pomatum, and Cold Cream, from Smith and Nephew.

Naples Soap, from ditto.

Plain and Violette Hair Powder, from ditto.

Spence's, and Ruspine's Tooth Powder, from ditto.

Powder Puffs and Curling Irons, from ditto.

Dalby's Carminative, from Gell,

Essence Mustard from Whitehead.

Ess. Ginger, from Oxley.

Aromatic Vinegar and Magnesia, from Henry.

Anderson's, Hunt's, and Dixon's Pills.

Widow Welsh's female Pills.

Smith's Purifying Pills.

Jame's Analeptic Pills.

Ess. Tyre and Macassar Oil, from Rowland.

Russia Oil and Cherry Paste, from Prince.

Cherry Lotion, from ditto.

Pomade Divine, from Hendrei.

Permanent Ink, from Clarke.

Cheltenham Salts, from Thompson.

Magnesian Salts, from ditto.

Cheltenham Salts, from Savory and Moore.

Goulard's Lotion, from Vincent.

Soothing Syrup, from Johnson.

Atkinson's Dye.

Roache's Embrocation, for Hooping Cough.

Perry's Essence for Tooth Ache.

Bears grease from Hendree.

Court plaster and Gold Beaters Skin.

Anteper tussis from Walsh.

MR. GAMA.

HAS FOR SALE SOME FINE

KAYOPOOTY OIL

LATELY IMPORTED.

Bombay, 14th November 1827.

This Day

WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 14TH

FRITH BOMANJEE AND Co.

PLATE and Plated Ware, consisting of Table and Desert Spoons and Forks, Tea Spoons, Fish Slice, Soup Ladle, Elegant Rich Chased Curry Dishes, Bread Basket, Tea and Coffee Pots, Tea Kettle, &c. A complete, Dinner Service of Blue and white Queens Ware, Cut Glass Desert Service Decanters, Wine, Claret and Liquor Glasses to match, and a Choice Assortment of Wines, Consisting of Madeira, Sherry, and Claret, with a few Dozens of Hodgsons Beer well up in Bottle, the above with a few Articles of furniture comprize the whole.

They will also Sell the following goods China Glass and Queens Ware, Imitation Shawls, Chintzes Long Cloths, Chequered Muslin Handkerchiefs, Bulls Eyes, Lascars Caps, Carpenters Tools, a few Prints, and Caricatures a Double Barrel GUN, a Pair of Double Barrel PISTOLS in a case, and a Single Barrel Ditto.

Nesbit Lane, 14th November 1827.

FRITH BOMANJEE AND Co.

HAVE FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION.

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES.

A HIGHLY finished Double Barrel Percussion GUN, in mahogany case with apparatus complete, Price Rs. 400 a Pair of Officers PISTOLS by Tirebuck.....Rs. 145 a Pair of very Handsome Plated CURRY DISHES with Silver Mountings.....Rs. 165 with a variety of GUNS and PISTOLS new and second hand.

Nesbit Lane, 14th November 1827.

FRITH BOMANJEE and Company

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION.

TWO recently imported Europe built DENNETS, with and without Hoods, Price Rs. 1300 and 1200.

ALSO

An Handsome English built LANDAU,

PRICE RUPEES 2000.

A Fine full toned SQUARE PIANOFORTE upon improved principle by MOTT and Co. Makers to his Majesty is for Sale on Commission at FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO's,

PRICE RUPEES 750.

Nesbit Lane, 14th November 1827.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON MONDAY NEXT

THE 19TH INSTANT,

AND FOLLOWING DAYS

IN DADYS BUILDINGS.

THE

Household Furniture

CARRIAGES

HORSES

WINES &c.

OF

Major D. H. Bellasis,

RETURNING TO EUROPE.

COMPRISING, Plate and Plated Ware, Glass and Queens Ware, Chandeliers, Argaund Lamps, Cots, Tables, Chairs, Couches, a fine Toned Cottage Pianoforte, inlaid with Brass, old London Particular Madeira in Pipes and Bottles, a fine Collection of Plants &c. &c.

AT ONE O'CLOCK,

Will be put up a BAROUCHE with a pair of STEADY ARAB HORSES and Harness, a Europe Built CHARIOT Painted Dark Green, with a set of HARNESS, A BUGGY with HORSE AND HARNESS COMPLETE.

N. B. The above will be ready for inspection three days before the Sale.--Musters of the Wines may be tasted at their Rooms.

Bombay, 14th November 1827.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

On MONDAY the 26th Instant,

THE HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY

OF

Lieut. Colonel Edward H. Bellasis.

AT HIS RESIDENCE,

CHINCH POGLY BUNGALOW,

CONSISTING of Plate, and Plated Ware, Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast Sets, Sofas, Tables, Chairs, Lamps, Pier Glasses, Knives and forks, Some Chests of old Madeira and other Articles.

AT ONE O'CLOCK

WILL BE PUT UP

AN EXCELLENT

BENGAL BUILT

SHIGRAMPOE.

WITH A PAIR OF GREY

HORSES & HARNESS.

The Property may be Viewed from Friday the 23d Instant.

Bombay, 14th November 1827.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

HAVE FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION,

A Light Bengal Built new Curricle, painted bottle green, lined with drab cloth, red morocco, and plated furniture, imported per Ship Drongon.

Bombay, 14th November 1827.

Advertisement.

MOROBA WISSWANATHJEE, acquaints the Public, that JANARDEN POOTLAJEE Administrator to the Estate of POOTOBA GUMBAJEE and also of WISSWANATH POOTLAJEE was then intended to Mortgage certain Valuable Properties to SUNDERDASS HURKISSONDASS, and which was Advertised in the BOMBAY COURIER, dated the 31st of December 1825, for which a Letter dated the 10th of January 1826 was sent from the Law Officers to MR. BROWNE Attorney at Law, and also Advertisements published in the BOMBAY COURIER dated the 21st of April and the 9th of June 1827, by the Heirs of the late WISSWANATH POOTLAJEE, therefore should any person or persons enter into any contract or Bargain with the said JANARDEN POOTLAJEE to Purchase any part or the whole Estate which were published in the aforesaid COURIER dated the 31st of December 1825, and also of his Purchase, it is and would be altogether to the loss of the Purchasers as the Inheritors are preparing Documents, to recover Patrimony from the said administrator JANARDEN POOTLAJEE.

Bombay, 14th November 1827.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed, that the interest and responsibility of MR. JAMES HENRY CRAWFORD in our establishment ceased on the 31st July 1827.

REMINGTON CRAWFORD AND CO.

Bombay, 2d November 1827.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and Singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits, of EDULJEE MANOCKJEE late of Bombay Parsee Merchant deceased, may be granted to BYRAMJEE MANOCKJEE of Bombay Parsee Merchant one of the lawful Brother's of the said deceased, during the Minority of BOMANJEE EDULJEE the Infant Son of the said deceased, all persons Interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 13th day of November 1827.

GRAHAM AND MORRIS,

(2) PETITIONERS PROCTORS.

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* ૨ખ ખ • ૨ કે ખ

શ્રી•ખુમખણ્ડવાલા•મરનાર•પારશી• દિલજી• માણેકજીની • માલ• મીલકતનુ• મખતીઆર• નાંયુ•શ્રી• ખુમખંડની•જુડી કિટરની•શ્રુપરીમ• ફોરટમો•જંદાંશ્રુધી• ફિમરનારની•છીકરો• નાંમે•ણ્હમનજી• દિલજી• ખાલગાછે• નાંશ્રુધી• ફિમરનાર નાંલાઈ•ણેહરાંમજી•માણેકજીફિલવાની• મરજ• કીમ્મીછિજે•મહુનિ•મલે* નેસા રુ•જેકોઈ•ફિમરનારનાં•વાખેશતા•હોઈ• ણાવીને•જહેર• થાઈ*

તારીખ• ૧૩ મી• નવેમખર• ૧૮૨૭

ગરિમ•તથા•મારીશ *

મરજ•કરનારાઓનાં•વકીલો *

For Colombo, Penang,

Malacca and Singapore.

THE NEW SHIP

DRONGON,

OF 355 TONS

J. Mackenzie

COMMANDER.

WILL Sail on or about the 15th Instant.—For Freight or Passage Apply to Messrs. THOMAS CRAWFORD AND CO.

Bombay, 14th November 1827.

નોલ• તથા• ઉતારૂ *

શ્રી•ખુલખ્રખ્ખો•તથા• પીનાંગ•તથા•મ લાકા•તથા•શીનગાપોર• નવુ•વાંકાણા• મેક•નાંમે• દરાઉગાન• ૩૫૫ ટંનનુ•કપ તાંન•જે•મેકેનજી•વાલુ•તારીખ• ૧૫ મી• યાલતા•મરીનાંનીમે• ઈંકારશે•ને•ઉપર• કોઈને•નોલ•તથા•ઉતારૂ• ચડાવો•ફીમે તો•શ્રીશીઅરશ•ડામશ• કરાયરડ• તથા• ખુમપનીને•જાંણા•કરે *

તારીખ•રીખ ૭મી•નવેમખર ૧૮૨૭

FOR SALE

AT THE

GAZETTE OFFICE,

BLANK BILLS of Exchange.
Powers of Attorney.
Interest and Respondentia Bonds.
Policies of Insurances.
Bills of Lading.
and
Price Currents.

Bombay. 14th November, 1827.

For Passage to London,

TO SAIL

ON THE 1ST DECEMBER.

AND WILL TOUCH

AT THE CAPE,

The Katherine Stewart Forbes,

Capt. Ingram Chapman.

HAS very superior accommodation for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon.

Apply to Captain CHAPMAN, at the Office of Messrs. FORBES AND Co. where Plans of the Cabins may be seen.

Bombay, 14th November 1827.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 1ST NOVEMBER 1827.

No 363 of 1827.—The following promotions and appointments are made in the Commissariat, vice Captain Waite returned to Europe.

1st, Captain Holland, 3d assistant, to be a second assistant Commissary General, vice Molesworth detached on other duty, and to relieve Captain Long, 2d assistant Cutch Force.

2d, Senior acting 3d assistant Lieutenant Payne, is confirmed a third assistant Commissary General.

3d. Captain LeMessurier to be an acting 3d assistant Commissiary General, in the room of Captain Holland.

4th. Lieutenant Stack, of the 1st Grenadier Regiment, to act as 3d assistant Commissary General, for Captain Campbell on leave to Sea.

5th. Lieutenant Davidson, 17th Regiment, to be acting 3d assistant temporarily attached.

No. 364 of 1827—Major D. H. Bellasis, of the 3d Regiment N. I. agent for clothing the Army, is allowed a furlough to Europe, agreeably to the regulations, for three years from the date of his embarkation.

Bombay Castle, 6th Nov. 1827.

No. 367 of 1827.—The following promotions are made.

2d European Regiment.

Ensign L. M. McIntyre to be Lieutenant, vice W. C. Bell, struck off.—Date of rank 9th November 1827.

5th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign J. C. Heath to be Lieutenant, vice Carthew deceased.—30th do.

3d Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant C. Johnson to be Captain, and Ensign R. Hughes to be Lieutenant, in succession to Elderton cashiered,—do. do.

No. 368 of 1827.—The following appointment is made, on His Excellency the Commander in Chief's recommendation.

5th Regt. N. I.

Lieut F. D. Bagshaw to be Quarter Master and Interpreter in the Hindoostanee Language, Date of appointment 1st November 1827.

Bombay Castle, 6th Nov. 1827.

No. 369 of 1827 —The leave to proceed to Bengal on urgent private affairs granted to Lieutenant Salmon, of the 19th Regt. N. I. by General Order of the 26th ultimo (No. 350) is cancelled at that officer's own request.

No. 370 of 1827.—Lieutenant J. Wright, of the 3d Regt. N. I. is allowed a furlough to Europe for the recovery of his heath, for three years from the date o his embarkation.

Surgeon R. Wallace, Medical Storekeeper, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years agreeably to the Regulations.

Surgeon Wallace on his departure will deliver over charge of the Medical Stores to his Deputy.

Bombay Castle, 7th Nov. 1827.

No. 371 of 1827.—Major Green, of H. M's 20th Regiment is appointed to Command the Light Battalion formed at Poona in the room of Lieutenant Colonel Place, appointed to the command of H. M's 41st Foot.

No. 372 of 1827.—Lieutenant Woodburn, of the 25th Regiment, who was appointed by General Orders of the 19th of September last to act as Interpreter to the Light Battalion detached from Poona, is appointed to do the duty of Quarter Master so long as that Battalion may be employed on Field Service. A Havildar Major and Bugle Major are also allowed to the Battalion for the some period.

No. 373 of 1827.—At the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, Subedar Major Cooshall Sing is transferred from the Command of the Hill Fort of Ruttunghur to that of Poorunder, vacant by the death of Subedar Kootnac Essnac on the 5th ultimo.

Bombay Castle, 7th November 1827.

No. 374 of 1827.—The following temporary appointments are confirmed on the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Lieutenant F. Croad, of H's, M's 20th Regt. to act as Deputy assistant Quarter Master General to the Troops detached from Poona, vice Capt. Head attached to the Head Quarters of the Doaab field Force, from the 21st October 1827, until the arrival of Captain Willoughby of the permanant staff.

Lieutenant D. Carstairs, of the 6th Regt. N. I to be acting adjutant to the Detachment stationed at Dhoolia consisting of 300 Rank and File, from the 25th September 1827.

No. 375 of 1827.—An order by the Officer commanding the Baroda Subsidiary Force, dated the 12th ultimo, appointing Captain F. D. Watkins, of the Regt. of Artillery, to the charge of the Department of Commissary of stores Baroda subsidiary Force, until the arrival of Captain Falconer, is confirmed.

Bombay Castle, 7th November 1827.

No. 376 of 1827.—The following appointments on the staff of the Honourable the Governor are notified in General Orders, to have effect from the 1st of the present month.

Lieutenant Colonel E. Frederick, of the 26th Regt. N. I. to be Military Secretary to the Honourable the Governor.

Captain G. Graham, of of His M's. 2d or Queen's Royal Regt. and Captain R. E. Burrowes of His M's. 20th Foot, to be Aids de Camp to the Honourable the Governor.

No. 1827.—The Honourable the Governor in Council has been pleased, in the Political Department, to select Cornet I. B. Hamilton, of the 1st Regt. of Light Cavalry, to proceed to Persia on a special duty under such instructions as will be separately communicated to him from that department,

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council

W. NEWNHAM,

Chief Sec. to Govt.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

I admire the free and manly way in which you conduct the Gazette; and am one of those, who wish to see you continue in the same course of glorious independence, undismayed by the croaking of a pitiable set of persons who are bound faster by imaginary fears than the prisoner is in his shackles of cold Iron; yet I would have you always exercise that proper caution in publishing correspondence, or your own reflections, that good feeling, and the laws of our Country dictate.

You have triumphantly proved that the Press can, even here, be the guardian of injured innocence, and the redresser of those wrongs that elude the grasp of every other tribunal, without risking your own personal safety.—That public which is, and ought to be the sole judge of every thing addressed to itself, applauds you for shaking off the incubus, which formerly stifled the voice of the Bombay Press—When a ray of independence suddenly shone over the pages of the Gazette the people were startled, and feared it might lighten on, as an ignis fatuus, to dangers and destruction; but now they begin to think that there is little to be apprehended from free and honest discussion; and that many prejudices may be dispelled, and much information be gained by it.

Formerly the distorted tales of party circulated without check or controul through every circle under this presidency, and engendered deep rooted prejudices of the most afflicting kind, but the Gazette has lately created a spirit of enquiry and examination into facts, that will ultimately dispel the darkness which still hangs over the minds of the people, and cement those divisions which now distract society.

I have been led to these reflections Mr. Editor by the unhappy differences that have arisen out of the dismissal of Mr. Erskine from the Offices which he held under the late Recorder's Court. Unless you have been constantly in Bombay, since that time, and carefully noted the passing events, you would be astounded at the recital of all the acts of blind prejudice, which have been been committed by a knot of persons who felt angry with that decision. It would serve no good purpose nor perhaps would it be prudent to rake these things up, in accusation against the guilty parties, but they will now know that their actions can be traced to their true though evil scource; and may dread if they continue in the same course that a history may yet be opened to the public, that will lead them with unmitigated disgrace and reproach.

I do not intend Sir, to enter the field already so well occupied by a redoubted champion, for I feel confident, that Giovanni will completely expose all the specious sophistry contained in the letters under the signature of Vindex inserted in Wednesday's Gazette. I am anxious however to encourage you in repelling the attacks which Vindex makes upon yourself, that I regretted to observe appeared in your Columns without an Editorial antidote—This may be very disinterested on your part, but it is scarcely prudent, for I fear you have allowed that intemperate writer, to gain a temporary triumph over you, the memory of which, will not be so easily eradicated as it was created. While upon this topic, I will point out a circumstance to you that I think will upset Vindex completely, but which seems hitherto to have escaped the notice of Giovanni and yourself; and lest Vindex should fix upon me also, the charge of "garbling and perverting sentences" which by the bye, he seems no mean adept at himself, I will give the whole of the first paragraph of his letter of the 29th August last, as I intend to make it my text on the present occasion.

"If the occurrence in the ORIENTAL HERALD of the most *barefaced falsehood*, asserted with the *most unblushing assurance*, could now possibly occasion surprise, the article inserted in p. 307 of the Number for May would most unquestionably excite astonishment. One advantage, however, certainly not contemplated by the Editor, may be derived from it, as will afford a most excellent criterion for judging of *Mr. Buckingham's principles and moral character*. For I have every *reason to believe* that he himself received a copy of the Pamphlet alluded to, and he must therefore be well aware that *the epithets* which he has applied to it are *totally unfounded*, and that he has, consequently, wilfully and knowingly published a LIE. This language, I am perfectly aware, is neither becoming nor gentlemanly, but when writing of a man who prostitutes his pen to the circulation of *deliberate falsehood and slander*, courtesy would be misplaced."

The immaculate Vindex should have informed the public what the "epithets" which he so dislikes really were e're he so vulgarly characterized them—Will the public believe that "the epithets" made use of not by Buckingham, but by his correspondent are all summed up in the assertion that the case of Mr. Erskine contained "gross and libellous *insinuations* against the Recorders Court" ?—Not another epithet was used by him. Now Sir, I have read the pamphlet in question, and most unhesitatingly repeat these epithets. Mr. Erskine's case *does* contain gross and libellous insinuations against the Recorder's Court, and

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I impute it to the contempt which the Court entertained for such aspersions that the Calcutta Journalists* who republished the case were not brought to condign punishment, for disseminating a production of so very objectionable a nature recommended as it was by their Editorial remarks. But there is no occasion for me to offer an opinion upon the tendency of that case—Vindex sagely observes, in a subsequent paragraph of the same letter, that "the object and intention of the pamphlet were certainly to show that the decision of the Recorders Court was neither just nor legal;" and anon, he goes on to say that Mr. Erskine was deprived of his offices without trial! Can there be grosser libels than these insinuations? The best answer that can be given to them is the pamphlet itself---every impartial man must condemn Mr. Erskine, on his own shewing.

I will not offend the sensitive Vindex by re-applying Giovanni's obvervation about "impostor or idiot", but the world will be able to judge whether that expression was deserved, and I will conclude this disjointed Epistle by asking Vindex whether he means seriously to call every man a liar,(I cannot blot out the word) who with his own admissions before him, asserts that the case of Erskine contains libellous insinuations against the late Recorder's Court.

Yours obediently,

VERAX.

10th Nov. 1827.

* A. B. may still urge his contradictions, but he can never persuade the public that Mr. Erskine's case was not inserted in the John Bull.—It was published in that paper and some fulsome remarks in praise of Mr. Erskine accompanied it.

EXCHANGE. &c.

On London, at 6 months sight. 1 | 8⅛ per Rupee.
Calcutta, at 30 days sight, 106 B'by Rs. per 0 | 0 Sas
Madeas, at 30 days sight, 99½ B'by Rs. per 0 | 0 Madras.

BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remittable notes 134 Bombay Rs, per 0 | 0 Siccas
Unremittable do. 105½ do. per 0 | 0 do.
Notes of the present 5 per Cent. Loan opened in Bengal on the 18th August 1825, selling at 106 1 50 B'bay per 0 | 0 Siccas.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars	100 per 222 B'by Rs.
German Crowns	100 per 218 Ditto.

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

Subscriptions to the present 5 per cent Loan opened in Bengal on the 18th August 1825. are receivable at the General Treasury at Bombay at the rate of 106½. Bombay Rupees per 0 | 0 Siccas; being intrinsic value.

Treasury notes issued by the Bombay Government at 5 Reas per Cent. per diem, payable 12 months after date.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 14TH NOVEMBER 1827.

At all times most anxious to avoid being associated with questions that are agitated by correspondents, we shall say as little upon the animadversions directed against us in Vindex's letter, published in our last, as a due regard for our Editorial character will admit. We shall not trouble our readers with the reasons which induced us to waive our former determination to decline inserting further correspondence upon Mr. Erskine's conduct; suffice it to say, that that determination was partly founded on a misconception of the intimation we on a previous occasion alluded to, and that being most ready to answer any accusations that may be urged against ourselves, we were glad of the opportunity afforded us by Vindex to do so. We are accused of inconsistency in quoting the remarks of the Bengal Hurkaru condemnatory of the style of Vindex's letter in the Courier of the 1st September last, while we let the abuse of Giovanni appear in our Columns—Since Vindex will assert, that we so quoted the Hurkaru's remarks, we will give him the full benefit of an admission, by now declaring that we concur in them, though at the same time, we must observe, that our Editorial introduction to those remarks, directed the attention of our readers exclusively to the amusing Castigation which the poor Courier therein received—so much for Vindex's candour; now for his gentlemanly application of the lie. The Hurkaru and Giovanni have both marked [illegible] apprehension, the application [illegible] to an individual, who [illegible] the *only* satisfaction [illegible] society permit a gentle[illegible]ver since the days of the [illegible]men have considered *that* [illegible]ssest that could be offered, [illegible] another, and only to be effaced by the blood of the insulter. Nor must it be forgotten that such an insult appearing through the public Press excites the vigilance of the Magistracy and must necessarily prevent satisfaction being obtained.

The language of Giovanni is of another stamp; but even granting it were as bad as that which he condemns in Vindex, should not the latter writer rather feel obliged to us for the opportunity of retorting the charges heaped upon himself? It would in such a case have been injustice to him to have suppressed a word of it.

The next charge which Vindex applies to Editors generally, and no doubt intended for us in particular, regards the garbling and perverting whole sentences to suit them to particular purposes. We desire him, or any other person to point out any thing of the kind in our columns! But we must protest against *his* perversion of *our* remarks. The following observation "we "cautiously abstained from inserting Gio-"vanni's letter until perfectly satisfied of the "truth of its premises," is unfairly separated from the words conjoined to it, "but we have at "length ascertained that the document "which accompanies it, is authentic, and we "now fearlessly lay the whole before the "public.---" Disjointed and garbled as the above sentence appears in Vindex's letter, it must be obvious that he could only have done so to suit *his own purposes*. The sentence is in itself so clear that we are almost ashamed to explain its meaning; but we really were satisfied of the authenticity of the document, and *it* contains the premises on which Giovanni's reasoning is founded—Nor is our opinion shaken by the subsequent arguments of Vindex; which appear to us to be *neither* supported by facts, nor logical in deduction—But to reply to remarks that only bear the the shadow of applicability, when our own words are most grossly perverted is obviously absurd; and we will therefore conclude for the present, by informing Vindex, that we have every reason to believe that the taxation of Mr. Erskine' Bills of Costs was conducted on just and equitable principles, and that we exercised "due consideration" in giving our Editorial sanction to the [illegible] question.

On monday night [illegible] a last adieu to the [illegible] stone—appropriate dec[illegible] casion were displayed [illegible] Theatre.

The following addres[illegible] the play commenced by an old and valued Amateur.

To bid you welcome to this festive Scene,
The Comic Muse has sent,—whilst o'er her mien,
As I beheld her laughter loving face,
Unwonted interest threw peculiar grace.—
'Oh greet my friends,' she said—'for I rejoice
'To see them thus'—and then with tremulous voice
She added—'there's one among them here'—
(And strove in vain to check a rising Tear)
'To whom indeed such gratitude I owe
As well may bid my warmest welcome flow;
For, oft when Time has robb'd me as tonight
Of those blest Children—born but to delight;
Whose absence I so bitterly deplore,
And felt,—(as now) that I could charm no more;
His fostering aid my drooping Spirits cheer'd
Indulgent smiled—when Critics only sneer'd',—
'How shall I know this partial friend, I cried?
To which the Muse with fervent zeal replied,
'Go ask the wretched—ask the Orphan where's
The Purse still open to the needy's Prayer?
Ask Wisdom, Learning, where's the ready hand
Which spread Instruction o'er a darkened Land?
'Ask of the Statesman—whose the head to scan?
The thousand wiles of too ambitious man!
Or of the Soldier—when the Battle gleamed
Whose bright example still *before* him beamed!
Or seek of Pleasure's Sons—who led the way
In festive Halls? and bade each Heart be gay?—
By Bravery, Talent, Social kindness moved,
Each eye has seen him, every heart approved—
And need I seek?—Oh no! well pleased I view
The ready application—made by you—
In that applauding peal, the comic Muse
Delights to bid a friend his last adieus—
But Oh! believe, when wafted from our Shore,
Though fate forbids our cheering cry—"Encore."
O'er flowing Houses should kind fortune send
Each Bumper shall recall our absent friend—
And ye; who kindly patronize our Scene
Judge not *this* effort—by the what *has been*:
A Brooks, Bell, Bellasis, or Howard's powers
Too well we know have charmed the jocund hours
But feel alas! such Talent is not ours—
If then some want of Spirit you perceive
In kindness deem our present loss we grieve
Let the kind thought each Cynic frown repel
We're met to bid a friend a long farewell!
Our object surely meets your warm applause
We all are "Rivals—" in so good a cause.—

The above lines were delivered with warmth and eloquent animation, and found a responsive echo in every breast.

The Rivals was the play performed, and considering the hurry in which it was got up, and the absence of many old amateurs, to went off admirably well. The characters of Sir Anthony and Captain Absolute could not have been placed in better hands. Bob Acres was happily conceived and admirably sustained throughout—Sir Lucius O'Trigger was excellent in his way, but not the sort of character we have always imagined him—Mrs. Malaprop was truly inimitable—her every look and gesture were beyond description—Lydia Languish was as usual charming, and exhibited all the varied feelings of romantic Miss in chaste and natural colours—Fag and David were each sustained in as able a manner as could possibly be expected upon the London boards.

Between the acts, the audience were entertained with several Italian and English Songs by a vocalist of exquisitely correct taste.---When the performance closed the corps dramatique remained on the stage and sung our national anthem God save the King—at the same time a most appropriate view of the harbour of Bombay, shewing the Palinurus under weigh for the Arabian Gulf was displayed, with FAREWELL in variegated lights surmounting it.

It in seldom that an Indian Editor can offer such a treat to his readers as we have now the happiness to lay before ours.—The following letters are from the pen of Sterne's Eliza, and relate to an afflicting period of her life that has never we believe before been generally known—they were penned on the eve of her elopement with Sir John Clarke who was here in command of a frigate. Mrs. Leeds, the individual mentioned in the letters, was an European attendant who caused all the mischief between the old Councillor and his lady.—She used to put on Mr. Draper's Conjee Cap when he took his afternoon's Nap, and it was at that time said, received many Kisses and more Gold Mohurs from him.

The editor of the first publication of Mr. Sterne's Letters to Eliza, gives the following account of this Lady: Mrs Elizabeth Dra-"per, wife of Daniel Draper, Esq. counseller "at Bombay, and at present (i. e. in 1775.) "chief of the factory at Surat, a gentleman [illegible] much respected in that quarter of [illegible] East Indian; "He immediately [illegible] "so congenial with his own, so enlightened, "so refined, and so tender, that their mutual "attraction presently joined them in the "closest union that purity could possibly admit of:---He loved her as his friend, and prided in her as his pupil; all her concerns became presently his; her health, her circumstance, her reputation, her children, were "his; his fortune, his time, his country, were "at her disposal, so far as the sacrifice of "all or any of these might, in his opinion, "contribute to her real happiness, If it is "asked, whether the glowing heat of Mr "Sterne's affection never transported him to "a flight beyond the limits of pure Platonism, "the publisher will not take upon him absolutely to deny it; but this he thinks, so "far from leaving any stain upon that gentleman's memory, that it perhaps includes "his fairest encomium; since to cherish the "seeds of piety and chastity in a heart which "the passions are interested to corrupt, must "be allowed to be the noblest effort of a soul "fraught and fortified with the justest sentiments of religion and virtue."

The seductive influence of Sterne's letter will now however be better understood

MRS. ELIZA MIHILL.

(1)

MY DEAR BETTY,

This may be the last hour I may have it in my power to write or do any thing of use for the benefit of you, my faithful Servant, and dear friend; for in the latter capacity indeed, I've rather wished ever to consider you, therefore let me dedicate it as properly as the peculiarlity of my situation will admit. When Mr. Horsley went to England I consigned some few Jewels to him, the amount of which would be about 5 or 600£, and which I ever intended for you, in case I could not induce Mr. Draper to make you a present exceeding it, and more suited to my wishes; Accept it, my dear Woman, as the best token in my power, expressive of my good will to you,—do not hesitate from any point of delicacy, or principle to Mr. Draper:—I am as incapable of taking mean pecuniary advantages as the most moral person breathing can be:—This little fund, by right is my due—it is what results from the sale of my ornaments, little perquisites due to me as a Woman, and which he never would have possessed if I had not received them; nor will they be *his* if you decline having them,—that is, the worth of them—Take it then, Betty, without any scruple of conscience:—the enclosed is an order on Mr. Horsley for the delivery of it to you—You will, perhaps see England before me—God bless you, My dear Woman! visit my child sometimes, and speak kindly to her of her mother—my heart is full—the next 24 hours, will, in all probability either destine me to the Grave, or a life of reproach:—Shocking alternative, but I will endeavour to bear my fate, so as to assure my own heart, I had deserved a better, if chance had no counteracted the good propensities assigned me by nature—God give you health and a peaceable establishment in England—My dear Woman,

Adieu.

Signed ELIZA DRAPER.

Bombay Marine House,
14th January 1773.

(2)

GEO. HORSELY Esq.

DEAR HORSELY,

If you knew the misery, and compunction with which I addressed this to you, you would in spite of reason and justice think me entitled to some degree of pity, tho' I am lost, for ever lost, to every claim which could entitle me to your esteem:—This hour is my own, but whether the next may produce my death, or distraction, or what ever else, heaven only knows;—I dedicate it, as an act of just benevolence, by requesting you to pay to Betty Mihill, or her order, the sum of money, which may have resulted from the sale of my Diamond Rings, be it what it will—Adieu Horsely! God restore you to health, and the enjoyment of yourself.

I am &c.

Signed ELIZA DRAPER.

14th January 73.

(3)

If you knew, Draper, with what anguish I accosted you at present, I think, and cannot help thinking it, that the severity of of Justice should give place to the sentiment of compassion, in a farewel letter—I will not recriminate—I would even be all in fault, if that might serve to alleviate the disgrace inflicted on my Husband, by my elopement from him—but Draper be candid, I beseech you, as you sometimes can be, when it makes against yourself to be so, and then think, if you have not a great deal to reproach yourself for, in this late affair—if you can say you have not, I must I fear be miserable, as my sole prospect of happiness is derived from the idea, that your own consciousness will befriend me in this particular instance; and if it does, let it operate so as to prevent your pursuing me in a vindictive manner.

I speak in the singular number, because [illegible] you by the mention of a [illegible] you [illegible] dearest Girl on peaceable or credi[illegible] terms—urged by a despair of gai[illegible] one point with you; and resenting, strongly resenting, I own it, your avowed preference of Leeds to myself, I *myself proposed* the scheme of leaving you thus abruptly,

Forgive me Draper, if its accomplishment has excited anguish; but if pride only is wounded by the measure, sacrifice that, I beseech you, to the sentiments of humanity; as indeed you may, and may be amply revenged in the compunction I shall feel, to the hour of my death, for a conduct that will so utterly disgrace me with all I love, and do not let this confirm the prejudice imbibed by Leed's tale, as I swear to you, *that was false*, tho! my present mode of acting, may rather seem the consequence of it, than of a more recent event—Oh! that prejudice had not been deaf to the reasonable requests of a wounded spirit, or that you Draper, could have read my very soul, as undisguisedly as sensibility and innocence must ever wish to be read! but this is too like recrimination, which I would wish to avoid—I can only say in my justification, Draper, that, if you imagine I plume myself on the success of my scheme, you do me great wrong, my heart bleeds for what I suppose may possibly be the sufferings of your's, tho' too surely had *you* loved, all this could never have been.—My head is too much disturbed, to write with any degree of connection—no matter, for if your own mind does not suggest palliatives, all I can say will be of little avail—I go, I know not whither, but I will never be a tax on you Draper—indeed I will not, and do not suspect me of being capable of adding to my portion of infamy—I am not a hardened or depraved Creature—I never will be so.—The enclosed are the only bills owing that I know of, except about six Rupees to Doojee the Shoemaker—I have never meant to load myself with any spoils to your prejudice, but a moderate provision of Linen has obliged me to secure part of what was mine, to obviate some very mortifying difficulties.—The Pearls and Silk Cloathes are not in the least diminished—Betty's picture, of all the ornaments, is the only one I have ventured to make mine—I presume not to recommend any of the persons to you who were immediately officiating about me; but this I conjure you to believe, as strictly true, that not one of them or any living soul in the Marine House, or Mazagon, was at all privy to my scheme, either directly or indirectly, nor do I believe that any one of them had the smallest suspicion of the matter; unless the too evident concern occasioned by my present conflict, induced them to think something extraordinary was in agitation.—O! Draper! a word, a look sympathetic of regret on Tuesday or Wednesday last for what passed on Monday, would have saved me this perilous adventure, and such a portion of remorse, as would be sufficient to fill up the longest life.—I reiterate my trequest, that vindictive measures may not

be pursued, leave me to my fate, I conjure you Draper, and in doing this you will leave me to misery inexpressible; for you are not to think that I am either satisfied with myself, or my prospects; tho' the latter are entirely my own seeking—God bless you!—may health and prosperity be your's, and happiness too, as I doubt not but it will, if you suffer your resentments to be subdued by the aid of time and reasonable reflections:—Do not let the false idea of my triumphing induce you to acts of vengeance I implore you, Draper; for indeed that can never be, nor am I capable of bearing you the least ill will, or treating your name or memory with irreverence, now that I have released myself from your dominion—Suffer me but to be unmolested, and I will engage to steer thro' life with some degree of approbation, if not respect—Adieu! again, Mr. Draper, and be assured I have told you nothing but the truth, however, it may clash with your's and the general opinion.

Signed ELIZA DRAPER.

THE COURIER.—Nov, 10

MEETING OF BRITISH INHABITANTS.

The Meeting of British Inhabitants, previously announced in all the newspapers, was held at Bombay on Monday the 5th instant, the Anniversary of the battle of Kirkee; and was most numerously and respectably attended.

The SHERIFF, D. SETON, Esq. opened the business of the day by addressing the Meeting as follows.

GENTLEMEN,—In consequence of a requisition having been made to me as Sheriff of Bombay, on the 29th September last, to convene a Meeting of the British Inhabitants of this place for the purpose of taking into consideration the best means of expressing their respect for the public and private character of the Honorable MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, as well as their regret on his approaching departure, this Meeting has been convened accordingly, and this day fixed upon in commemoration of an event that in no slight degree added to the fame of that otherwise distinguished individual.—It is only necessary for me to add that this Meeting is regularly and duly constituted, to request you will be pleased to appoint your Chairman, and proceed with the business for which you are assembled.

THOMAS BUCHANAN Esq. was then unanimously requested to take the Chair; who, having taken it, addressed the Meeting to this effect.

GENTLEMEN.—I would have wished that a more competent person had been selected to fill the chair on this occasion, but, when I recollect that we are assembled for the purpose of considering the best means of expressing our regret at the departure of the Honorable MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, and the respect, attachment, and admiration which his private and public virtues have inspired, I feel confident that I have an easy duty to perform. The name of this illustrious person alone is sufficient, for we immediately associate with it all that is excellent in human nature. But, Gentlemen, his virtues are too well known and too justly appreciated, not only at this presidency but throughout all British India, to require that I should now enumerate them. I therefore consider that any further introduction, on my part, to the business of the day would be quite superfluous.

Letters were here read from the British Inhabitants at Surat and Bhooj, declaratory of their entire concurrence in all the measures which this Meeting might adopt for carrying into effect the purposes for which it was convened; and an intimation from the Gentlemen composing the Deputation from Poonah, stating that though the British Inhabitants in the Dukhun had presented a separate Address to Mr. ELPHINSTONE, they would be happy to concur in whatever resolutions this Meeting might pass for perpetuating, by permanent memorials, the remembrance of those sentiments which had been so universally produced by the private and public conduct of Mr. ELPHINSTONE.

Lieut. Colonel LEIGHTON C. B. then rose and said,—I beg leave to say a few words before I propose a resolution to this numerous and highly respectable Meeting—I have had the honor and happiness of being acquainted with the Honorable MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE for the last fourteen years, and I always admired his character so distinguished by urbanity, liberality, justice and courage.—The name of Mr. ELPHINSTONE will long be associated with brilliant and memorable events in India. He was at the battle of Assaye on the 23d September 1803, and he was again in the midst of fire animating the troops to victory at the battle of Kirkee on this day, the 5th of November, ten years ago, and when gallantry is spoken of on those and other occasions in this country, his name will never be forgotten. He has in my opinion a peculiar claim to the respect, esteem and admiration of the Army; but to these he is also justly entitled from the whole of the community, for his uniform kindness- many virtues, diversified abilities, and the many and great improvements which have taken place under his Government. I shall therefore now beg leave to propose the following resolution: "That this meeting, contemplating the approaching departure of the Honorable MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, on his resignation of the Government of this Presidency, with sincere and profound regret, are of opinion that the remembrance of his public and private virtues, which have excited general respect, esteem, and admiration, ought to be perpetuated by some permanent memorial."

W. NEWNHAM Esq., in rising to second this resolution, addressed the meeting in the following speech.

MR CHAIRMAN,—I rise, Sir, for the purpose of seconding the motion of the gallant Officer who has just sat down, and I do so in the confidence that it will meet with your unanimous concurrence. Can I look round and see the number of respectable individuals who have attended the Sheriff's summons on this occasion, and anticipate any other result? One general feeling of regret seems to pervade society on the loss of the high and honorable personage who is about to leave us perhaps for ever. Look to the addresses, Sir, which have just been read, and to that from the Dukhun which was presented last Saturday by Gentlemen deputed from Poonah for that special purpose; and can there be a doubt that the same feeling of regret prevails at all the subordinate stations under this Presidency? Look to the plan, Sir, adopted by the Native community for commemorating his government, and it will be seen that all castes, all classes, are actuated at, this moment by the same feeling. would appear Sir, that the worthy Sheriff, in convening this meeting, had sounded the tocsin of general regret, which has reverberated through the remotest corner of this Presidency, or like the circulating fluid of the animal system, had penetrated the minutest vein.

With such a feeling universally prevalent little is left for me than to recal to your attention, in a general manner, to the causes which have produced it. It is not necessary that I should analyze the character of this distinguished personage in honor of whom we are this day met, or that I should point out those particular acts in his public and and private career which have excited your respect, your esteem, and your admiration—satisfied I am that these feelings pervade every heart, and that, as they are already in existence, they only require to be perpetuated by some permanent memorials. They must exist, or the departure of the noble person to whom I have alluded would be viewed with far other feelings than those of regret.

If I were to draw your attention to that bright luminary whose revolving circuit changes night in to day, it would not be necessary that I should expatiate on the wonderful influence by which it nourishes and supports us. But if I were to tell you that the circuit it was now making was the last, that it would no longer cheer and enliven us, and that in future we were to be left in total darkness, you would, I am sure, be overwhelmed with grief. Can we, therefore, see that orb, which has so benignly diffused among us its commanding and beneficial influence; which has been ruling for some years over the destinies of this Presidency, and has raised it to the high rank in which it now stands among the Governments of the East; which has with princely munificence cherished every institution that has been here founded for the benefit of man; which in private life has by unrivalled hospitality, affability, and kindness, tended to chase away the tedium of our exiled hours and to promote our content and happiness; can we, I say, see that orb now setting in the West, and know that it is never to return and gladden us, without feeling the sincerest and most profound regret!

But, Sir, although it may not be necessary that I should enter into a minute detail of Mr. ELPHINSTONE'S public career, you will, I trust, bear with me patiently while I endeavor to sketch a hasty out-line of it. We all know how delightful it is to contemplate the beauties of nature, and to dwell with enthusiastic ardor on some favored spot; and equally may we be justified in lingering for a time to contemplate the character of so highly gifted and highly respected an individual; which impresses strongly the truth of the poet's remark that.

"The noblest study of mankind is man."

It is now more than thirty yeare since the Honorable MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, descended from an ancient family on which he himself reflects the greatest lustre, landed on the shores of India, a member of the Bengal Civil Service. It is true that he still belongs to that establishment, but he has lived among us so many years that he may be called the the adopted child of this Presidency, or, to speak with greater truth, its father and patron. From the moment of his first landing he was marked out for honor and distinction. Subsequent occurrences made it doubtful whether nature intended him for a a soldier or a civilian; but experience has since proved that she intended him for both. Having chosen the political line he became Assistant to the Resident at Poonah, when that place was only known to us as a foreign city, to which few had then access. It was while holding this situation, that he had an opportunity of sharing in those distinguished actions of the first Mahratta war, which has, in consequence, occasioned his name to be associated with the remembrance of the battles of Assaye and Argaum and of the siege of Gyaulghur. He was deputed by the Resident at Poonah as the Political Assistant to the Duke of Wellington, then the Honorable Major General Wellesley, and accompanied him throughout the events of that memorable campaign. It is perhaps worthy of notice that in this situation Mr. ELPHINSTONE then succeeded the honorable and distinguished officer who has within these few days succeeded him in the Government of this Presidency For. SIR JOHN MALCOLM had been first appointed to this delicate and confidential situation, but, having been compelled by illness to leave the army after the fall of Ahmednuggur, he was replaced by Mr. ELPHINSTONE. It was thus that Mr. ELPHINSTONE was afforded an opportunity of displying in that campaign that gallantry and intrepidity with which he is so eminently distinguished, and which led him, as I have heard, at the capture of Gyaulghur, to be actually one of the storming party.

The fall of this almost impregnable fortress was soon after succeeded by peace with the Mahratta powers, when Mr. ELPHINSTONE, notwithstanding his short standing in the service, was on account of his conspicuous abilities appointed Resident at the Court of the Berar Rajah; and while so employed, he was subsequently selected to conduct, under circumstances of particular emergency, the embassy sent by the British Government to the King of Cabul in 1808. On the termination of this Embassy Mr. ELPHINSTONE, fortunately for us and all who are interested in the honor and prosperity of this Presidency, was appointed in 1810 Resident at Poonah, the very same place where he had commenced his political career. It was there that we became more intimately acquainted with him—it was there that those feelings of affection, esteem, and admiration, with which we are now animated had their birth. I Sir, can look back with pleasure and satisfaction on the days I passed in participation of the hospitality of the Sangum and the [illegible] proprietor. I may there never was any [illegible] excited greater enthusiasm [illegible] ranks than did Mr. ELPHINSTONE when [illegible] he appeared—whether it was in the pursuit of sport, in the field against an enemy, or in the labors of the cabinet.

Let me here, Sir, recal to your recollection what has been already stated by the worthy Sheriff and others who have addressed you, that this very day is the Anniversary of the battle of Kirkee; on this very day ten years ago the late Peishwa Bajee Row, whose cunning and true Mahratta-like diplomacy had never escaped the discerning eye of MR. ELPHINSTONE, at once broke the ties of amity which bound him to the British Government, and which had just been renewed by the formal treaty concluded in the preceding month of June—broke those ties by a treacherous attack on the Residency, which was burnt to the ground with all the valuable depositories of learning collected by the noble and enlightened Resident, and by an attack on the British Troops stationed at Kirkee. This small force Mr. ELPHINSTONE succeeded in joining, just as it had formed to repel the attack of the far more numerous army of the Maharattas. By his advice the plan of operations was changed from the defensive to the offensive; and hence followed the memorable action of Kirkee and the signal defeat of the Maharatta Forces, which will rebound to the credit of the Bombay Army, and to the honor of MR. ELPHINSTONE'S ability for war, as long as a page of history remains to tell the tale.

The subsequent events of the campaign are too well known to you to need any observation from me, particularly as there are many now present who shared in all its dangers, and witnessed the undoubted gallantry of MR. ELPHINSTONE. Nor. have I a wish ungratified, as connected with the recollection of these memorable events, except that my gallant friends might have participated in a more favorable distribution of the prize property gained by their gallantry and their labours in the Field, than that which has been awarded them.

SIR,—I am fearful of touching upon these subjects as I am myself a civilian, but not the less on that account an ardent admirer of all that can repound to the honor of the Military; and I shall, therefore, turn to public records which have become matter of history, and the authority of which cannot be questioned. The first document, Sir, to which I shall refer, is the General Orders published by the late most Noble the Marquess of Hastings on the termination of the Mahratta war. They are dated the 29th August 1818, and contain an enumeration of the gallant heroes who had led Divisions, or commanded separate detachments during the operations which had then been brought to a close. But who do I find at the head of this gallant and distinguished list?—the Honorable MOUNSTUART ELPHINSTONE. I must here refer to [illegible] Lordship's own words—"The occupation of the territories (observed his Lordship) heretofore belonging to the late Peishwa being completed by the reduction of the last fortress of that prince in Kandeish, the Governor General in Council indulges himself in the gratifying task of communicating his applause to the Officers, by whom the conquest has been achieved. Though the Honorable MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE does not strictly come within this description he has had too marked a personal share in the military operations of that quarter, and has too signally promoted their success by the generous example of his intrepidity in exigencies the most perilous, to be omitted when praise is given to the conduct and valor of the army. But beyond this participation in the danger of the troops, MR. ELPHINSTONE had, in his capacity of Commissioner, so great a part in guiding the application of the Force, that the favorable issue is to be mainly ascribed to his ability in its direction."

In adverting, as this Order does, to MR. ELPHINSTONE'S conduct as Commissioner, I cannot be silent on a point, which, I think, more than any other forms a striking feature in his character—I mean—his moderation in victory. When that war was terminated, the destimes of the Dukhun were almost left at his individual disposal though subject to the control and approval of the Supreme Government; and I have it from unquestionable authority that it was mainly owing to the liberal and judicious policy adopted by him in settling the conquered territory, that the minds of the Natives in the more distant provinces of Hindostan, which at the same period fell under our rule, were first reconciled to the change of Government, and that led to that general tranquillity which now reigns so universally through his mighty Empire.

I shall now, Sir, turn to the proceedings in Parliament, and read to you what was said of Mr ELPHINSTONE by the present great Premier of England on moving the vote of thanks [illegible] tack upon the Residency. Mr. ELPHINSTONE, a name distinguished in the literature as well as in the politics of his country, exhibited on that trying occasion military courage and skill, which, though valuable accessaries to diplomatic talents, we are not entitled to require as necessary qualifications for civil employment. On that and not on [illegible] only but in many others in the course of this singular campaign, M[illegible] displayed talents and resource[illegible] have rendered him no mean g[illegible] country where generals are of no me[illegible] ience and reputation."

This is the personage, Sir whose departure we have this day met to distingdish by an appropriate tribute of regret and applause. For the last eight years he has presided over this government, and the preeminent abilities which he has displayed in that high and honorable situation have fully confirmed those opinions of his powerful mind and political capacity which had been formed from his successful and prosperous administration of the Dukhun. But it is obviously unnecessary that I should dwell any longer on his public and private virtues, and for the indulgent attention with which you have listened to the imperfect description of them which I have now attempted, I beg to return you my acknowledgments. There is, however one point of Mr. ELPHINSTONE'S character on which I have not yet touched, and yet it is the most amiable. I allude to his unassuming, retiring disposion, which has been strongly exemplified the in the singular circumstance of his resigning office, and the splendid income attached to it, though he might have retained both up to the period of his embarkation, and his now living among us as a PRIVATE INDIVIDUAL.

This speech was delivered in a very animated manner, and was received with the greatest applause.

The CHAIRMAN now put the preceding Resolution, which was carried unanimously.

GEO. NORTON Esq. then rose, and addressed the Meeting to the following effect.

Mr. CHAIRMAN,—With your permission and that of the gentlemen around me I will offer to the consideration, and, as I trust, the cordial sanction, of this meeting, a resolution for the purpose of carrying into effect the object of the resolution which has just been unanimously carried. I feel greatly honored by those Gentlemen of our society who have

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY THOMAS RIGBY, IN BELL LANE No. 7.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Gentlemen about to change their stations are requested to give notice to the PRINTER who will pay due attention to their orders.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14TH 1827

(Continued from the last Page.)

suggested to me the not unwelcome task of ushering to your notice the proposition which I hold in my hand, and I need scarcely add that it is one which follows the dictates of both my heart and my judgment. In the presence, however, of so many distinguished individuals, who have so much longer known and valued Mr. ELPHINSTONE than I have, I would not have presumed to introduce the Resolution which I am about to submit, were it not that the universal sentiments of the British public, as far as my intercourse has extended, seemed to express as it were by acclamation, the propriety of its adoption. The same feeling which has so enthusiastically displayed itself to-day, has pervaded all classes for many weeks, and, however warmly I may participate in it, I am very confident I shall, in thus trespassing on your attention, fall far short of accomplishing by any language of mine its full expression.

I experience no ordinary difficulty, and I say it most unfeignedly, in referring to those characteristics of the eminent individual we are anxious to honor; and I am fully aware that those amongst us who are no strangers to Mr. ELPHINSTONE, who have for a long time witnessed and benefited by those great qualities which he has for so many years devoted to the public service, will think that all they can hear on the present occasion will but inadequately represent their sentiments. At the same time those who know Mr. ELPHINSTONE only by report, who are strangers as well to his person as to that warmth of attachment and admiration which his character has excited through all ranks at this Presidency, may be apt to think that these have been somewhat exaggerated by our zeal. But when I advert to the testimony of those around me, who have for a series of years observed, as persons immediately concerned, the exercise of his eminent qualities, who have enjoyed the important results, so continually presented before them in the peaceful and prosperous condition of all who have lived under his Government—when I refer to the recorded proofs which Mr. Newnham has brought forward to [illegible] attention, of the estimation in which his [illegible] public services have been held by [illegible] most distinguished individuals who [illegible] out age—when I advert, I say to [illegible] am very free to believe I shall [illegible] saying too much in his honor.

Mr. E[illegible]'s public career has certainly been [illegible] it has been distinguished Views of an exalted kind must no doubt have animated his labors at an early period of his life to qualify his gifted mind for those undertakings which it is his fame to have accomplished. Gratifying must also be the reflexion to those individuals to whom an honorable path to distinction is open in this country by advancing the interests and honor of our native land, to know by what means Mr. ELPHINSTONE has from the humblest station in the civil service raised himself to the high situation in which he has eventually earned so proud a reputation. That he must, also, have been long engaged in enriching his mind with the more valuable stores of literature is obvious to all who have ever conversed with him, and his claim to literary distinction has for a long period been acknowledged by the public voice.

In the meanwhile his abilities in that most difficult department of civil duties, diplomacy, became conspicuous to those superiors under whom he was employed, who were themselves the most proficient Judges of such talents. It was not, therefore, without a high character for the necessary qualifications that he was selected for the performance of a most important public duty, I mean that of conducting the embassy to Cabul. I will not detain your attention by reference to those peculiar circumstances in that country which rendered in a degree abortive perhaps the immediate objects of that mission. It would be the more superfluous inasmuch as through the industry, the zeal, and the talent of this gentleman much more valuable objects were fully attained. He turned his powerful mind to the full ascertainment and disclosure of the resources, the strength, the civilization and the habits of the nation he visited; and by a work which has drawn forth the unqualified admiration of the most eminent of critics, he at once pointed out to his countrymen what grounds there were or were not for political apprehensions that this mighty empire might be disturbed from that quarter, and at the same time added one more ornament to the literature of his country. But undoubtedly it is to his appointment as Resident at Poonah that we must refer in order to appreciate Mr. ELPHINSTONE's claims to the honors we seem anxious to pay and the gratitude of his country. It is to that we must resort to appreciate duly the services he has rendered to his country.

I will be so candid as to avow that were the occasion of Mr. ELPHINSTONE's departure from this country one of those more common occurrences in which we merely felt an anxiety to render an adequate testimony of our attachment to an individual, who had for a series of years distiuguished himself as a favorite member, of our society—I should be most averse to the adoption of that permanent testimonial, which is perhaps the highest in our power to confer. But because I do most entirely and cordially feel that by the wisdom and brilliancy of his political acts he has bestowed the most important benefits on a large portion of mankind—because I consider the reputation he has acquired not to be local but national—because I conceive he has deserved a great share of that glory which conspicuously distinguishes the English character, namely, that of extending the bound of civilization over the earth and at the same time opening the sources of political prosperity to a benighted people—because I feel these sentiments it is, that I venture to suggest to you that by conferring a national honor, such as that I shall propose, we shall best prove that we are not deaf or insensible to those calls which a conscious pride in our country powerfully makes upon us.

We are perhaps at this period, and after the long continuance of prosperous quiet in our neighbourhood, too little qualified to estimate how precarious was then the tenure of our permeuance in India—the dangers that threatened these dominions— and even our security at this presidency. Let us not forget that it forms the peculiar merit of this indiuidual that we are enabled to indulge this happy heedlessness of former apprehension. We may calculate how much we owe to his distinguished qualities contrasting the present situation of affairs around us with the convulsion, which through a well knowu confederacy at that period threatened to shake India to its foundation. The display of his extraordinary capacity at that crisis has attracted much attention, and we cannot withhold our consent to the justice of those observations, corroborated as they are by the eloquent eulogium of the present Premier of England, which have ascribed to him acombination of both civil and military genius. But a much higher praise remains. He has exemplified in a signal manner that noble art which acquires for the conqueror the truest glory I mean of attaching to his sway the people whom he has subdued. How has the liberal plan of power by which he has governed the native provinces, the liberal institutions which he has founded and supported, the mildncss of his admin stration, called forth the united voice of the native population in a manner altogether unprecedented, a voice far too loud to be mistaken or misrepresented. By the imperceptible introduction of new and fair and liberal laws which it has been his fortune recently to embody in one digested Code—by the access he has afforded to all ranks according to their station to the very source of their government, he has opened to the sight at least of our Indian fellow-subjects those principles of constitutional power, which are the best security for national advancement. But I must not be misunderstood. I am far from attributing to Mr. ELPHINSTONE the sudden and rash introduction of those visionary schemes of political liberty among this recently reduced people, which some advocate or pretend to do,—measures as ill adapted to their habits, feelings, and comprehension as ruinous to their peace.

I should hold it an accusation, which no man would be justified in making. All national improvement, to be effectual, must be gradual. We are apt to become warped by our attachment to our own constitution, and sometimes conceive its principles to be of universal application We forget the slow growth of its highest maxims in our own country, and the intellectual meridian in which, and in which alone according to my notions, they are calculated to shine. I am free to hold that the improvement and civilization of the mind must long precede the full prevalence of constitutional franchises, and am one of those who conceive that the national independence of India at this juncture would lead to nothing but national disaster and perhaps irremediable degradation, The tree itself of political liberty cannot be transplanted, but its seeds may stock, may replenish the earth; At the same time the earlier shoots must bud and sway with the influence of the atmosphere in which they are reared.

To turn from these considerations, I need advert but in a few words to the nature of Mr. ELPHINSTONE's Government within the immediate Presidency. That it has acquired the grateful attachment of the public of all classes it would be superfluous to insist on the presence of a meeting which has expressed itself in the manner we have this day witnessed. I refer to those amiable qualities in private life—the generosity and kindness of his heart,—the urbanity of manners and the unbounded hospitality—which have raised private regards to a far higher pitch than, within my knowledge, it has ever been the lot of a man in power to gain. The sentiments of ourselves who have, as it were, lived with him will no doubt be adequately recorded in an address. My object is to meet if I can your cordial wishes of commuing your sense both of his public and private virtues by the most durable testimonials my feelings can suggest. In doing so I conceive we shall be rather paying a debt than a compliment, and after all we shall raise but a secondary monument to his fame. The highest will be the national prosperity which he has created around him. For assuredly we may say of Mr. ELPHINSTONE in the language which Sir Christopher Wren addressed to posterity, *si monumentum quæris circumspice*. I will uow conclude by moving that a resolution be passed to this effect, "that it appears to this meeting that the most appropriate memorials for perpetuating the remembrance of Mr. ELPHINSTONE's public and private virtues are, his statue to be sculptured in marble and erected in a suitable place at Bombay, and a service of Plate to be prepared and presented to him in England."

This Resolution having been seconded by J. WEDDERBURN Esq., and put by the Chairman, was carried by general acclamation.

Lieutenant-Colonel KENNEDY then rose and said—I am happy that the very eloquent speeches of the gentlemen who have preceded me, render it unnecessary that I should preface the Resolution which I now rise to move with any introductory remarks. For, as the Meeting have agreed to the two former Resolutions, it will at once perceive the propriety of resolving that, in order to carry them fully into effect, an address shall be presented to Mr. ELPHINSTONE, for the purpose of conveying to him the sentiments of sincere and profound regret with which the British Inhabitants of Bombay and its dependencies contemplate his approaching departure from this country; and to acquaint him that they have resolved to perpetuate the remembrance of those private and public virtues, which have so justly excited universal respect, esteem, and admiration, by erecting his statue in a suitable place at Bombay, and by soliciting his acceptance of a service of plate, which will be prepared and presented to him in England.

With respect, however, to the manner in which this address ought to be drawn up, the same unanimity of opinion may not perhaps prevail. For the splendid public career of Mr. ELPHINSTONE, during a period of nearly thirty years, presents so many circumstances all equally entitled to the highest applause that recollection becomes embarrasing. The Meeting, at the same time, is no doubt aware that the Honorable Court of Director-has on more than one occasion, declared its disapprobation of its servants assembling together for the purpose of discussing and passing an opinion upon the public conduct of their superiors. However desirous, therefore, this Meeting may be to dwell at that length which the subject so obviously requires, on the important benefits derived from Mr. ELPHINSTONE's administration in the Dukhun and his Government of this Presidency, it is evident that our wishes must yield to our duty, and that this subject must be touched upon as slightly as possible. But it is not Mr. ELPHINSTONE's public conduct alone that has excited our admiration—it is his private virtues which have so endeared him to us all. There are, also, many gentlemen present, among whom I am proud to include myself, who are indebted to Mr. ELPHINSTONE for personal favors. To express, therefore, the sentiments with which we are all sincerely inspired in such terms as our feelings would dictate, would obviously extend the address far beyond the usual and reasonable limits of such a tribute of applause. Another difficulty at the same time arises from the singularly retiring and unostentatious character of Mr. ELPHINSTONE, to which too exuberant a profession of our sentiments, however justly merited, would no doubt prove oppressive; and I am, in consequence, persuaded that the more we repress our feelings on this occasion, and the more guarded the terms are in which we convey the unfeigned profession of the profound regret, esteem, gratitude, and admiration with which our breasts are at present and will ever be animated, the more gratifying will the compliment be to Mr. ELPHINSTONE. It would hence, perhaps, appear that the best manner of drawing up the proposed address would be by selecting the characteristic points, by which the private and public virtues of Mr. ELPHINSTONE are so preeminently distinguished, and by expressing them with as much conciseness and appropriateness as the nature of the subject will admit. But I may be allowed to anticipate that the Meeting will be of opinion that of the Gentlemen now present none are better qualified for preparing such an address as will entirely meet its wishes and be perfectly suitable to the occasion than the gentlemen who I now beg leave to propose as members of a committee to be appointed for that purpose—namely,

Lieut. Col. Leighton,	Geo. Norton Esq.
Wm. Newnham Esq.	J. Wedderburn Esq.
Lieut. Col. Hough,	J. Forbes Esq.
Revd. Thos. Carr.	

This Resolution having been seconded by M. T. D. DEVITRE Esq the chairman proposed that the mover and seconder should be added to the Committee; and having then put the Resolution, thus amended, it was carried unanimously.

The Committee here withdrew to prepare the Address.

JAMES FORBES Esq. then rose and said—Concurring as I do cordially in the object of the meeting, and in the opinion that the public and private merits of MR. ELPHINSTONE cannot be perpetuated in a more appropriate manner than has just been resolved upon, I beg to propose—"That a Subscription be opened for the purpose of carrying into effect the objects of the 2d Resolution, and that a book for receiving the signatures of Subscribers at the Presidency shall lie open at the Town Major's Office, and that lists for the same purpose shall be circulated to the outstations, the Gentlemen there residing having signified their concurrence in this Resolution: and farther that Messrs, REMINGTON, CRAWFORD and Co. be requested to receive the amount of such Subscriptions.

Captain J. H. DUNSTERVILLE, in rising to second this Resolution, said—In rising to second the Resolution moved by my friend Mr. JAMES FORBES, I trust, I shall obtain the kind indulgence of the present Meeting, in furtherance of the object for which we are assembled here. I am aware, however, that, after the bright display of eloquence with which we have been favored by the talented persons who have preceded me, I would be liable to the imputation of overweening vanity, could I believe that any thing I can urge will influence the feelings of the present assembly. But thus conscious of my deficiencies as an orator, it is consoling to me to reflect, that no eloquence can be required to *excite*—where the high merit of the individual is universally acknowledged —If, then Gentlemen, some apology is necessary for intruding on your time I entreat you to revert to my profession, and behold it there. Sorry indeed, should I feel, and I think I may say it would be equally a cause of regret to the many brother Officers in the Regimental ranks I see around me, if such a day as this should be allowed to pass without one of our body attempting to express those sentiments, which I am certain we all collectively feel. Delighted should I be, if one with talents more suited to the pleasing task would step forward to relieve me. As it is, the fear of ridicule or censure shall not check me in what I conceive peculiar circumstances have made the path of duty—The universal character of the present Meeting is an apt illustration of the universal talents of the distinguished person who is the object of it. If then, an individual of any class should step forward, and call your attention to those brilliant points in Mr. ELPHINSTONE's character most in unison with the profession he has himself embraced—to the soldier how bright a field is opened! His ardor must be excited by the recollection of Assaye, where Mr. ELPHINSTONE accompanied the immortal Wellington to every point of danger, & nobly added to his military fame on that important day; and at the battle of Kirkee he exhibited a bright example of coolness, courage, and firmness, which excited the emulation and applause of all who beheld him. As an eye-witness of that example I felt, when called on to second the 4th Resolution, that I could not give a *silent* vote; and I can only lament that, in expressing a soldier's admiration of an ELPHINSTONE, I should so feebly pourtray the feelings which I well know animates the breasts of that profession to which I have the honor to belong.

The preceding Resolution having been then put by the Chairman, was carried unanimously.

It was then unanimously RESOLVED, on the motion of J. MILNE M. D. seconded by W. SHOTTON Esq., that the following Gentlemen be appointed a committee for the purpose of appropriating the Funds raised in consequence of the preceding Resolution, and that the committee shall be at liberty to add to its number in case of vacancies occurring—namely,

Thomas Buchanan Esq.	Lt. Col. Leighton, C. B.
George Norton, Esq.	Commodore J. Jeakes,
Wm. Newnham, Esq.	J. Wedderburn, Esq.
C. Norris, Esq.	Lieut. Col Whish
Lieut. Col. Hough,	Lieut. Col. Kennedy,
M. T. D. De Vitre Esq.	James Forbes, Esq.
H. P. Hadow, Esq.	Captain G. R Jervis,
Rev. Thomas Carr,	Rev. J. Clow,
E. C. Morgan, Esq.	

The Chairman then proposed that the mover and seconder of the Resolution should be added to the committee, which was unanimously agreed to.

The committee for preparing the address having here returned, the Address was handed up to the Chairman and read.

It was then unanimously RESOLVED, on the motion of Lieutenant-Colonel GOOD-FELLOW, seconded by W. NICOL, Esq. 'that the Address prepared by the committee, which has just been read, be adopted by this meeting, and that it shall be duly transcribed and lie open for signature the Town Major's Office."

It was next unanimously RESOLVED, on the motion of J. R. REID Esq. seconded by Lieutenat Colonel WILSON, "that the Chairman be requested to wait upon the Honourable MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE and to ascertain when it may be most convenient for him to receive this Address; and that it be presented at such time by the Chairman, the Members of the Committee who prepared it, and such other Gentlemen as may choose to attend."

Mr. BUCHANAN here left the Chair, which was taken by Mr. NORTON. It was then unanimously RESOLVED, on the motion of Lieut. Colonel LEIGHTON seconded by C. NORRIS Esq., "that the thanks of this meeting be given to the Chairman for his able conduct in the chair."

It was farther unanimously RESOLVED, on the motion of J. BAX Esq. seconded by B. NORTON, Esq., "that the thanks of this meeting be given to the Sheriff for the ready attention with which he has met the wishes of the British Inhabitants of Bombay by convening the present meeting."

Mr. NORTON begged to state before the meeting broke up, that he had been requested by Major Sir Lionel Smith K. C. B. Commanding the Poona Division of the Army, to state to the meeting his extreme regret that his public duties alone prevented his being present at the meeting, which he should otherwise have had the greatest satisfaction in joining.

List of Subscritpions for the purpose of erecting the Statue of the Honorable Mountstuart Elphinstone at Bombay, and of presenting him with a service of Plate in England.

* Francis Warden,	Rs.	1000
* J. J. Sparrow,		1000
Thomas Buchanan,		1000
* Lionel Smith,		1000
George Norton,		500
D. Leighton,		1000
J. Wedderburn,		1000
Vans Kennedy,		500
William Newnham,		1000
S. Goodfellow,		500
R. H. Hough,		500
Hill Morgan M. D.		500
John Milne, M. D.		500
James Forbes,		500
William Shotton,		500
George Forbes,		500
W. Nicol,		500
George Anderson,		500
Patrick Stewart,		500
J. McAdam,		300
M. DeVitre,		500
John Adam,		500
D. Seton,		500
C. Norris		500
John Bax,		500
Alexander Bell,		500
T. F. Kanken,		500
B. Noton,		500
H. P. Hadow,		500
John Kentish,		300
G. Smytton,		400
R. Hunt, (Lieut. Colonel)		300
J. G. Griffith,		300
T. Carr,		200
Edward H. Bellasis,		500
E. Doveton,		200
John Crawford,		200
R. A. Willis,		300
J. H. Pierce,		200
Edward Harris,		200
B. Hutt,		250
C. Jervis,		300
James Barton,		200
J. Fawcett,		300
J. Jeakes,		500
Wm. Ross,		200
H. Hardy,		200
E. E. Elliott,		500
J. H. Dunsterville,		200
G. B. Brucks,		300
John Warden,		250
J. A. Stevenson,		250
Arthur Steele,		250
James Livingston,		200
R. Pouget,		200
Wm. Simson,		300
Assistant Surgeon McLennan,		250
Assistant Surgeon Henry Johnston,		200
John R. Reid,		500
A. G. LeMessurier,		300
W. Burrowes,		300
A. Manson,		300
E. E. Harrison,		300
A. Seymour,		150
David Young,		100
R. Money,		100
R. Wallace,		300
M. Houghton,		200
J. Saunders,		200
C. B. James,		500
J. Prun,		200
Arch. Inglis,		200
H. Crey,		500
R. Moresby,		100
George Gordon,		300
G. Simpson,		100
Evan H. Bailie,		300
Ingram Chapman		100
James Crosby		100
N. G. Oakes,		200
J. Burnett,		200
George Graham,		300
Edward Mainwaring,		200
W. Murray,		300
Bruce Seton,		200
E. C. Morgan,		500
John Skinner,		300
J. Frederick,		200
J. Athill,		100
Roger de Faria,		300
M. Bagnold,		200
E. Hardy,		100
G. Grant,		200
John Clarkson,		100
T. Taylor,		200
H. Maughan,		200
J. Nutt,		500
John Williams,		200
J. D. DeVitre,		100
R. Wish,		300
W. Miller,		150
John Moyle,		100
John Pollexfen.		100
A. Robertson,		1000
J. B. Simson,		300
James Crew,		100
Rev. Joseph Lawrie,		100
Henry Willis,		250
James Williams,		1000
James Ritchie,		500
J. Hawtayne,		100
F. Bourchier,		200
Alexander Bell, Jun,		200
John Clunes,		200
A. W. Pringle,		100
R. T. Goodwin,		1000
W. C. Bruce,		300
Peter Lodurik,		300
Frederick Hickes,		150
Thomas Gordon,		100
S. Powell,		100
R. Eckford,		500
A. Morse,		200
Henry Davis Sen. Chap.		200
Wm. Jocob Capt. Art.		50
R. K. Pringle,		500
R. Dirom,		200
John Morris,		100
John Caldecott,		100
James Dewar		200
George Tedman		25
H. Wyndham, M. D.		150
James Strachan, M. D.		300
G. F. Hughes,		100
J. W. Aitchison,		300
D. Barr,		200
John Snodgrass.		200

* Were not present at the meeting, but authorized their names to be put down.

Edmund Montgomerie, Asst. Judge.		100
M. F. Kayes,		100
J. A. Shaw,		300
D. Davidson,		100
H. D. Robertson,		1000
G. F. Hughes,		100
Lieut. Col. Sandwith,		300
W. C. Freeman,		50
Robt. Ellis, Capt. 4 Drs.		50
W Spiller,		300
John Curnin,		100
J. H. Farquharson,		200
W. Bell,		100
Captain Stokoe,		50
James W. Fraser,		20
R. Morgan,		100
T. G. Frith,		50
Robert Frith,		50
R. Goodwin,		50
J. Howison,		200
D. Capon,		100
E. Ware,		30
J. Sindry,		200
E. H. Townsend,		100
Frederick Roome,		100
John Still,		100
George Grieve,		25
Thos. Rigby,		10

NOTIFICATION.

Having waited on the Honourable MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE to ascertain when it would be agreeable to him to receive the Address of the BRITISH INHABITANTS OF BOMBAY, voted to him at the General Meeting held on the 5th Instant, I have the honor to state that Mr. ELPHINSTONE has been pleased to appoint Wednesday the 14th inst. at noon the time for receiving the address at the Government House in town. I accordingly request, that such Gentlemen as may be disposed to accompany the Address will do me the favour to meet at the Government House in Town on the day and hour abovementioned.

The Address lies open for signature at the Town Major's Office.

THOMAS BUCHANAN,
Chairman

Bombay, 9th November.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Capt. E. Willock, 2d Troop H. Arty.
Capt. Roe.
Capt. T. B Jervis, Engineer's.
Lieut. H. W. Brett, Arty.
Lieut. D. Dawson, 17th Regt.
Lieut. J. O. Law, 1st Regt. B. N. I.
Lt. Col. R. Podmore, 44th Regt. M. N. I.
Ensign L. Brown, 5th Regt.
Lieut. P. Melvile, 7th Regt.
Lieut. Chas. Johnson, 3d Regt.
Capt. John Saunders, 15th Regt. N. I.
Lt. H. S. Newbolt, 4th Regt. M. Cavy.
Cadet Chas. Hodges, Infantry
Capt. S. Long, Asst. Comy. Genl.
Asst. Surg. Alex. Turnbull, M. Establishment.
Ensign H. James, 20th Regt.
Capt. H. D. Robertson, 9th Regt. N. I.
Lt. Col. Sandwith.
Capt. W. Spillor, C. Ax. Horse.
Asst. Surgn J. O. Walker,
Lt. Outram Engineers.
Lt. Burnett, 2d Gr. Regt.
Asst. Surg. J. Bowstead, Artillery.
Cornet W. Alex. Hamilton, 2d Lt. Cy.
DEPARTURES.—Ensign McMahon, H. M. 67th Regt.
Capt. F. Hunter, Asst. Comy. Genl.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE
AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Nov. 7th Barque Malvina, James Murray, Com. from London, Left the Downs June 21st.

8th Ship La Constance, A. Regnaud, Com. from Mauritius 27th Sept.

11th Portuguese Ship Incomparavel, E. Joze Alves, Com from Rio de Janeiro, 12th Aug. Goa 7th Nov.

12th Brig William, G. F. Andree, Com. from Madras 25th Sept

Passengers per Malvina.—Mr. Chas. Hodges.

Per Brig William.—Mrs. Andree and Family.

DEPARTURES.—11th The Hon'ble Company's Chartered Ship Neptune, Capt. Cumberlege, to Calcutta.

Do. Ship King George the Fourth, P. Buttler, Com. to Calcutta

Passengers by King George the fourth.—Mrs. Yeob and Family, Capt. and Mrs Hunter Lieut. Law.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Bolton, for London.
Katherine Stewart Forbes, for ditto.
Sir William Wallace, for ditto.
Dorothy, for Liverpool.
Drongan, for Penang &c.

Dutch.—Johana Maria Wilhelmina, for Java.

Arab.—Darrea Beggy, for Mocha.
Grab Folk, for ditto.

CALCUTTA.

SHIPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

OCT. 19.— H. C. Steamer Irrawaddy, C. H. West, from Rangoon 12th October.

Oct. 21. Arab Ship Mellikel, Behar, G. G. Murray, from Red sea 2d September.

Oct. 23. H. C. Ship Princes Charlotte of Wales, Christopher Biden, from London 3d June and Madras 2d October.

Oct. 24. French Ship Coromandel, J. Labal, from Bordeaux 4th February and Madras 6th October.

Passengers per H. C. Steamer Irrawaddy, from Rangoon:—Mrs. McGregor and three Children; Lieutenant McGregor, 45th Regiment; Ensign Graham, H M 14th Foot

The Eliza, Cuthbertson, left Rangoon 3d October, for Calcutta.

Spoke the Enterprise, off Rangoon.

The Irrawaddy has brought Twelve Lacks of Treasure.

Extract from the Report, from the Ship Mellikel Behar.—From the doubtful situation and extent of Cheriyaniani Bank to the Northward of the Laccadiva Islands, I have to inform the public, that after a run of nine days from Mocha, I hove too and sounded at 6 P. M. and struck soundings in 25 fathoms mud and fine sand, and not having had any observation since my departure from Mocha, I could not form any idea of the Longitude, but by observation at noon, was in Latitude 13° 22' N. no dangers visible—steered S. and E. at 7. sounded no ground, hauled N. E. till 10 P. M. sounding no ground, then steered East; this Bank, by our run, appears to lay about 100 miles to the Westward of the Main. Our steering S. and E. first was inconsequence of my supposing that we were on the Main.

DEPARTURES.

OCT.—20. Brig Margaret, T. A. Corbin, for Tavoy —Ship Sympson, W. Black, for Mauritius.

The Maria, Jane, and Almeida gone to sea on the 20th Instant.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per Ship Jane, L. W. Monnier, for Penang, Singapore and Batavia:—John Palmer, Esq. and W. Napier, Esq.

Per brig Margaret, T. A. Corbin, for Tavoy:—William Warwick, Esq. and 3 native servants.

MADRAS.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

OCT. 27th, Ship Venilia, W. Walmsley, returned from Sea.

— 30th, — H. C. Ship Warren Hastings, G. Mason, from London, 15th May, and Johnna 11th September.

Passengers per H. C. Ship Warren Hastings.—Mrs. Elphinstone, Mrs. Faris, Mrs. Rose, Misses Elphinstone, C. Elphinstone, and Shaw, Majors M'Laren, and Elphinstone, G. Gaugh, Esq. Mr. Charles Elphinstone, Capt. G. Faris, Messrs. T. C. Barrett, and J. B. Layard, Captain Skirrow, Lieutenants Griffith, Erskine, and White, Ensign Hamilton, H. M. 48th Regt.; Lieutenants De Blaquiere and Beare, Ensigns Lacy, Edwards, Edmonds, H. M. 46th Regt.; Ensign Waldron, H. M. 30th; Ensign Wheelstone, H. M. 54th; Mrs. Gaugh, died on the passage.

DEPARTURES.

OCT.— 27th, Ship Arjuna, G. T. Gottlieb, for the West Coast of Sumatra.

— 28th, — Ship Argyle, S. R. Harding, for Eskapillay and Calcutta.

— Do. — Brig Minerva, J. P. Philips, for Rangoon.

— 30th, — Ship Diadem, A. Wilson, for Calcutta.

— Do.— Brig Lady Munro, G. Gahan, for Nicobar and Rangoon.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS.

H. C. Ship Warren Hastings, Capt. G. Mason.
Ship Felicitas, Captain P. Campbell.
Ship Nerbudda, Captain P. Falconer.
Ship Forth, Captain D. Proudfoot.
Ship Venilia, Captain W. Walmsley.
Brig Dolphin, Captain J. De Sylva.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.—On the 8th Nov. in St. Thomas's Church, by the Rev. T. Carr, Lieut. A. Hand, 2d Grenadier Regt. to Miss Watson.

BIRTH.—On the 9th instant, in Military square, within the Fort of Bombay, Mrs. White, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—On board the "Royal George," at Sea, on his passage to England, on the 20th May, Lieut. John Sterry Webb, of the Bombay Artillery, aged 21.

At Baroda, on the 29th of October, Lieut. Edmund Carthew, of the 5th Regt. N. I. aged 27 years. To those who were acquainted with this officer an eulogium on his character is unnecessay, for the genuine uprightness of his disposition, and the warmth of his heart were apparent to every one on the slightest acquaintance; in particular the Officers of his Regiment will long and deeply lament his loss.

At Jambossir, of fever, on the night of the 31st Oct. the Lady of Capt. T. Rose, Assist. Quarter Master General, deeply and deservedly regretted by a large circle of relations and friends. She was respected and beloved for her truly kind and affectionate disposition, and for an exemplary and endearing discharge of all the relative and social duties.

At Satara, on the 2d Nov. James Augustus, aged 13 months, the son of Captain H. Adams, Revenue Surveyor at Satara.

On the morning, of Friday the 9th Nov. Mr. James Warren, Band Master of the 2d Grenadier Regiment N. I. aged 28 years.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—At Agra, on Monday, the 1st October, by the Reverend Mr. Henry Parish, L. L. D., Mr. James W. Chaplain, of the Bhurtpoor Political Agency, to Miss Catherine Lyons.

At Nusseerabad, on the 11th October, Captain Henry Hall, Superintendent of Mairwarrah and Commanding the Mairwarrah Local Battalion, to Miss Sarah Fagan, eldest Daughter of Brigadier Fagan, Commanding the Rajpootna Field Force.

At Calcutta, on Thursday, the 18th October, at the Armenian Church of St. Nazareth, E. I. Emin Esq. to Miss Marian Owen, Daughter of Sarkie Owen Esq.

At Calcutta, on the 20th October, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend J. R. Henderson, Presidency Junior Chaplain, Thomas Harton, Esq. to Mrs. Emily Dickie.

At Mynpoory, by the Reverend J. Irving, District Chaplain of Futty Ghur, Alexander Chalmers, Esq. M. D. Assistant Surgeon, to Miss Maria Frances Jane, eldest Daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Bishop Commanding the 3d Extra Regiment Native Infantry.

BIRTHS.—At Chicacole, on the 23d September, the Lady of Major J. Ogilvie, of the 34th Regiment or Chicacole Light Infantry, of a Son.

At the Residency, Lucknow, on the 10th October, the Lady of Mordaunt Ricketts, Esq. of a Son.

At Benares, on Saturday, the 13th October, the Lady of Benjamin Tayler, Esq. Civil Service, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on Friday, the 19th October, the Lady of Nicholas Paliologus, Esq. Notary Public, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 19th October, Mrs. Thomas Payne, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 20th October, the Lady of Captain Maddock, Secretary Clothing Board, of a still-born Son.

DEATHS.—At Sydabad, on the 18th October, Manatsacan Vardon, Esq. aged 60 years.

At Calcutta, on the morning of the 17th October, Albina Mary Ann Ogilvie, the infant Daughter of James Ogilvie, Esq.

At Calcutta, on the 20th October, at the House of James Cullen Esq. the infant Son of Lieutenant Fairhead, Adjutant Moorshedabad Provincial Battalion.

At Calcutta, on the 21st October, W. B. Davidson, Esq. late Commander of the Hammon Shaw, aged 30 years.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.—At Nelloor, on the 13th October, Captain D. Allen, Commanding Nelloor, to Miss Louisa Smith.

BIRTHS.—At Bangalore, on the 10th October, the Lady of the Rev. W. Campbell, of a Daughter.

On the 15th October, at Colerhe, the Lady of D. A. Brown, Esq. of a Son.

On the 27th October, the Lady of W. S. Binny, Esq. of a Son.

DEATH.—At Palamcottah, on the 21st October, Captain J. Maxtone, of the 3d Regt. Light Infantry, sincerely and deservedly regretted by a numerous circle of Relatives and Friends.

Madras.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Wednesday, October 31.

Six per Cent Bengal Remittable Loan.
At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees ..... 28½ *Premium.*
At a Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz. 106½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees ..... 26½ *Premium.*

Five per Cent Bengal Unremittable Loan.
At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees ..... 1 *Discount.*
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz.
106½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees ½ *Discount*

42d Government Lottery.

FIRST DAY'S DRAWING OF THE SECOND CLASS.

Thursday, the 1st November, 1827.

No. 3502 Prize of 5 000 Rupees.
No. 1246 Prize of 2,000 Rupees.
Nos. 472 4405 Prizes of 1,000 Rupees each
Nos. 133 3672 Prizes of 500 Rupees each.
Nos. 46 194 341 481 709 841 874 1001 1104 1111 1217 1389 2371 2402 2520 2936 3171 3300 3376 3435 3501 4095 4224 4286 4298 Prizes of 200 Rupees each.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

OCTOBER, 24, 1827.

BUY. Prem.		SELL. Prem.	
26 0	Remittable Loans at 6 per Cent.	25 4	Discount
0 3	Old 5 per Cent. Loan,	0 8	Discount
Prem. 2	New ditto ditto	0 3	Discount
5200 0	Bank of Bengal Share	5000 0	Prem.

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills	6 0
Ditto on Government Bills	4 0
Interest on Loans on Deposit	5 0

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.	CALCUTTA.	SELL
1 11	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs.	1 11½
	On Bombay 30 Days dit[illegible] per 100 Bombay Rs. 86.	
	On Madras ditto ditto, 92 a 96 Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees.	

BANK SHARES.

BUY	PREMIUM	SELL
6,200		5,000

THE *Irawadi* Steam vessel returned to the Presidency on Friday last, from Rangoon, having on board Bullion in value between eleven and twelve lacs, in part of the third instalment of twenty-five lacs. The rest was in course of collection. The *Enterprise* arrived in the Rangoon river on the day that the *Irawadi* quitted, the 10th, and was to proceed for orders to Moal Mein. We are happy to learn, that the best possible understanding continues to prevail between the British and Burman authorities, and the Woongyee shews every disposition to maintain a friendly intercourse. Mr. Maingy, the Commissioner, had arrived at Moal Mein, and had visited a Harbour, reported to exist on the Pulogyoon side of the river. The troops at Moal Mein continued unusually healthy, although the rainy season had been extraordinary severe.

The Gov. Gaz. Oct. 22d.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

It is with great reluctance, that the proprietors of the *Hurkaru* intrude themselves or their private concerns at any time on the attention of the public; but when insinuations of the most maligant character are made by a rival paper, for the worst of purposes, it is a duty they owe to themselves and to their numerous friends and subscribers, to repel them with the scorn and contempt they deserve, and to expose them to the indignation of every honourable mind.

The insinuations conveyed by the Bull yesterday, are that we are not the *real* proprietors of *our* paper, and that the gentleman, who now conducts it for us, is not *our* editor.

We meet both insinuations with a direct denial. But more than this, we will tell the editor, or the proprietors of the John Bull, be they who they may, that they have miserably deceived themselves, if they imagine for an instant, that their indecent and unjustifiable allusion to the pecuniary obligations we have been under to two of the Agency Houses in this city, (obligations which we are proud to acknowledge and to which we owe in a great degree our

prosperous condition*) will delay us or the employed by us in unveiling the character and conduct of a political opponent, as long as he himself forces the one or the other upon our notice.

The gentleman, who now conducts the Hurkaru, was not even recommended to us by a member of any house of agency or by any person whatever; his peculiar situation, his worth, and talents, pointed him out to us, as the most qualified individual to relieve us from the task of editing our paper, which we felt to be too heavy a burden for us, in addition to the management of an extensive establishment: and to this fact, quantum valeat, the Bull is welcome.

We have very good reasons to believe our choice has not been less satisfactory to the public, than advantageous to ourselves, and we can give a key to the overflow of the Bull's bile on this occasion by stating the fact that since the present Editor has assumed charge of the Bengal Hurkaru, its circulation has regularly and considerably encreased, and that since the first day of the present month no less than 52 new Subscribers have been added to our List.

To leave the Bull no inch of ground to quibble on or misrepresent with respect to the Proprietor-ship of this paper, we beg to add, in the most distinct and unequivocal manner that the *Bengal Hurkaru* Newspaper is the sole and undivided property of

SAMUEL SMITH,

who manages it with the other branches of the Hurkaru concern, under the firm of

SAMUEL SMITH AND CO.

Calcutta, 22d October 1827.

The *Bull* is again raising the cry of personality against us, and denouncing us for being, what he terms abusive, because we alluded in a playful manner to the Proprietor and reputed Editor of that Paper, in his professional capacity, by venturing to speak of "the parish polemics of parson Pounce." It certainly well becomes that Paper, to talk of the abusiveness of the individual to whom he alludes as the present conductor of the *Hurkaru*, considering that a few weeks only are past away, since that individual was unceremoniously shown up in the *Bull*'s editorial columns by his real name, and in a most irritating and insulting manner, for the second or third time within the last twelve months. It may suit *Bull*'s convenience to forget these facts, when he chooses to whine about personality; but in other memories, the recollection of these unprovoked insults is more strongly fixed. It is not to that individual alone however, that such allusions have been made; the practice, has been reduced of a system in the *Bull*. Soon after that paper became the property of its present Holy Proprietor when alluding to the quarrels between the former conductor of the *Bull* and the *Hurkaru*, did it not speak of the latter as the "military Editor?" When again the Editorship was entrusted to a member of the legal profession, did it not perpetually sneer at his "*special pleading*?" (wherein as we happen to know, the sapient critic more than once egregiously erred!) Has not the practice been repeated with respect to a subsequent Editor? Yet this is the paper forsooth, that assumes an air of injured innocence and insulted dignity, whenever the slightest allusion is made to the calling of its chief, if not sole, proprietor, and generally reputed Editor; but lest we should be suspected of misrepresenting "our friend over the way," we give the paragraph to which we are alluding:—

"We shall not comment on the abusive personality, to which again the *Hurkaru* opened his Saturday's columns against one of the proprietors of this paper. The alleged calumnies of the *Hurkaru* on that quarter are before a higher tribunal; and the period is near, when justice, we doubt not, will be done between the parties. All we feel it our duty to do is, to protest against the supposed errors of the *Editor* of a newspaper's political creed being corrected in this manner, by an attack on the *personal* and *professional* character of its proprietors. We may put it to the *real* proprietors of the *Hurkaru*, who are well known, to have appointed the present conductor of that paper to the situation, which gives him the power to be thus abusive, if such a system, as their servant seems inclined to pursue, is not calculated, both to bring their print into disrespect, and to excite discussions and remarks in the newspapers any thing but pleasant to individuals; and from which it is more than probable, that they themselves may not escape, highly respectable and respected, as we know them to be, in their character of Agents and Merchants."

The affidavit sworn before the Magistrates when the license for this Paper was obtained, truly describes its Proprietor, and if he is not the Proprietor, then has the party swearing to that affidavit, been guilty of the crime of perjury, for which he is liable to transportation; and of practizing a deception upon the Government which would justly forfeit his licence. Ere the *Bull* vapours about libels and prosecutions, therefore, we would recommend him to consider how far he is prepared with the proofs of the criminal charge he so readily urges, lest he be prosecuted himself, for infamous defamation. Let him look to it!

We refrain from further remark on the subject, because the Proprietor of the *Hurkaru* establishment, has thought proper to answer a charge affecting his character and property, in his own name, although, as it is advanced without proof, and has been before contradicted, we scarcely think it is worthy of such notice.

The *Bull*'s insinuated threat to assail those he has chosen to affirm to be the *real* proprietors

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* If those who are indebted to the concern would enable us by the liquidation of our demands against them, to pay off these obligations of "our faithful friends," they would greatly enhance our sense of the value of their support and materially contribute to the success of our exertions to render our publications more worthy of its continuance.

of the *Hurkaru*, is one which does not concern us. We dare say "that highly respectable and respected as he knows them to be," they heartily despise the threat and the threatener, and it is probable that they will not be much at a loss for means to silence these *invited* calumnies should they appear. "It is more than probable they may not escape," the *Bull* tells us; that is to say, 'now then does any one wish to attack these highly respected and respectable men? here is a fitting instrument'. It would not be the first time that the *Bull* has been the tool of faction to work out its unworthy designs against honourable men.

Bengal Hurkaru, October 23.

Foreign News.

Sir William A'Court has not left Lisbon; although the Ship of War which was to take that excellent and liberal minded representative of free old England to St. Petersburgh had reached the Tagus, it was understood that Sir W. A.'s departure was countermanded—the cause was unknown—but it is scarcely needful to say that the friends of liberty in England in Portugal and all over Europe, can have no confidence in the stability of the new order of things so long as this person remains at the Court of Lisbon. Perhaps it is owing to Sir Wm.'s bad luck or some fatality wholly unconnected with that individual's personal opinions or exertions—that no reformation or revolution of late years has been crushed without Sir. W. A.'s contriving to be *in at the death*. Naples, Spain, Portugal, each in succession, have been the scene of a triumph to this worthy disciple of the good old Castlereagh school. When he was lately ordered from Lisbon to Russia every one naturally surmised that, some convulsion was impending in that cumbrous and barbarian tartar state, at the crushing of which Sir W. A. C.'s attendance would of course be required; and now that the deliverance of Portugal from the visitation of our English Diplomatés presence is suddenly suspended, every one naturally concludes that the dying struggles of the Portuguese Charter are close at hand.

(From the Journal des Debats.)

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

LISBON, MAY 24.—General Clinton and Sir Wm. A'Court appear to agree but indifferently. It has been remarked, that for some time the former has not been present at Sir William's dinners, and that he is frequently with the Minister of War, who is, so to say, the Chief of the Constitutional party, whilst Sir William shews a marked neglect of that Minister, and is frequently seen with the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, of the Interior, and of Finance, who are looked on as less attached to the new institutions. On the other hand, it is believed, that Sir William and General Clinton differ essentially in the manner of representing to the English Government the state of Portugal; that the former looks upon the Portuguese as wholly opposed to the charter, whilst the latter sees no enemies to the Representative Government in the country, but the monks, a few of the clergy, and persons who subsist on their privileges. Attempts have been made to excite a mutiny in the 7th regiment of the line, at present in garrison at Castel-Branio, but it completely failed. Among nearly 600 men who compose the garrison, twenty-four only shewed themselves seditious, and the greater part of these were drunk: they were instantly arrested.

THE DUKE OF BRUNSWICK—HANOVER, June 9.—The following notice has been published by the Cabinet Ministers:—His Serene Highness the reigning Duke of Brunswick, under the protection which the Act of Confederation gives to all the German Princes, thought fit, in a proclamation signed by himself, dated May 6, this year, to express himself, with respect to the validity of the ordinances and decrees issued during the Government of his Majesty, as guardian, in a manner which fills his Majesty with just displeasure, a feeling which will be common to all those Courts that are acquainted with the real state of the case. The proclamation speaks of resolutions and ordinances by which well acquired rights of sovereignty or property might be affected; nay, the last year of his Majesty's Government is declared to be illegal, whence it is inferred that all ordinances and decrees issued in the interval, from Oct. 30, 1822 to Oct. 30, 1823, would require, to make them valid, the special approbation of the Duke.—With respect to this duration of his guardianship, his Majesty was guided by the deliberate advice of the first Officers of State, and experienced Officers of Brunswick, and acted in perfect unison with the Courts of Austria and Prussia, whose friendly advices his Majesty requested on this subject.—The beneficent effects of his Majesty's guardianship have been acknowledged with the most cordial gratitude by the authorities and subjects. His Majesty reserves to himself to take such steps with regard to the above proclamation, as his dignity demands.—The above is hereby made public, according to the express directions received from his Majesty.—*Hamburgh Paper.*

LISBON,—JUNE 16.

OCCURRENCES OF THE DAY—THE MINISTRY—STATE OF THE GOVERNMENT.

"In giving you an account of the late ministerial changes this day se'nnight, I hinted my belief, that the Conde de Louza, nominated to the department of finance, would not accept of his appointment. My suspicion has since been justified by the event. The *Supplement to the Gazette* of Saturday (not published till Monday morning) contained a list of the new ministers, among whom is recorded the Count's name as Minister of Finance; and the *Gazette* of Tuesday, published on Wednesday morning, records the resignation of the same peer, and the appointment of the Monteiro Mor to supply his place, whose subsequent resignation has likewise been recorded. The gentleman on whom the choice of the Government has now fallen for executing the important functions of Finance Minister is Senhor, Coello, who occupied the same post under the Cortes Regency. He is described by all who know him as a man of independent fortune, of respectable character, and of liberal principles. It is said he will make an able, a firm, and a severe Minister. His uncle was confessor to the late King. He himself was brought up to the profession of the law; and had he been more careful about the acquirement of wealth than the means of preserving character, he might, under the late King, have been promoted to some of the most important offices of State. It is not known, as yet, whether he will accept of the department offered him, amid the difficulties with which it is at present surrounded, and which have already deterred two members of the peerage from attempting the task. He is at present at Caldas, and a simple negotiation with that quarter, though only forty miles from Lisbon, requires days for its settlement, from the slowness of communication in this country.

"Baron Sobral, whether from design, from ignorance, or from unavoidable necessity, has certainly succeeded in bequeathing a portentous legacy to his successor. It would be a calumny to say that he wished to embarrass the situation of the Regent's Government, or to promote the cause of rebellion, by neglecting the most efficacious means of securing the necessary pecuniary aid; but if that hypothesis were adopted, many facts might be brought forward as evidences of its truth. In the first place, the Minister might have obtained the whole of the loan authorised by the Cortes in their last session, or at least a part of it, on conditions which, though not very favourable, the situation of the Government warranted him in accepting. In the second place, the Finance Minister, in consideration of the urgency of the public service, allowed his colleague in the War department to embargo, for the use of the troops in the provinces the whole or a part of the funds in the hands of the collectors; and when the corregidors had ordered the payment of the taxes into the military chests accordingly, his Excellency countermanded that order, and threatened the provincial officers with a decree, to make them refund. Saldanha pressed this charge against his colleague, before the Princess Regent, at the famous cabinet council of last week, which terminated in the general tender of resignations. The late Minister of Finance, I have been assured, could make no reply. His conduct with respect to the loan surprised every body. I had myself mentioned the conclusion of the negotiation, on what I reckoned the *very best authority*, so often, that I have latterly ceased to take any notice of the affair, considering it as an interminable, everlasting trifle which interested nobody but the Ministry of Finance and the Bank-directors.

"Both the Liberals and the *Corcundas* are extremely dissatisfied with the recent changes. The former speak against the qualifications or honesty of the new Ministers, and the latter are repairing to act against the system which they are pledged to uphold. The former abuse Don John Carlos Saldanha for, notwithstanding his exclusive, nominating aristocrats; and the latter are waiting for Don Miguel's refusal to go to Rio, in order to determine what they can do for him in Portugal. The one party says that the Princess has her *Camarilla*, like Ferdinand of Spain; and the other that the democrats have taken advantage of her bodily weakness and nervous timidity to abuse her power and confidence. Saldanha tells his friends that though he could not bring them *in*, he did the best that could be done for them by keeping *in* himself, and that the nomination of the Cabinet was not his work. They, on the other hand, would have liked to see the operation reversed, and themselves in possession of office in place of this Cabinet-maker. There can be no question that the soldier-like decision of the Minister of War made the change necessary, by producing the panic effect on the wavering mind of the Princess; but there is little room to doubt that his power went no farther, and that the new appointments took place under the direction of other Councillors of the Princess, Barrados and Trigoso. His Excellency laid the train and sprung the mine which blew up the late Ministry, but he was not the architect of the new.

"All Parties agree in the right which the Marquis of Palmella has, from family connexions, personal capacity, and official experience, to hold the post to which he has been advanced in the Administration: and those who are most anxious for the success of the public service, regret that he is not now here. As I mentioned to you last week, the answer of Don Miguel to his brother's proposition of a trans-Atlantic trip, is expected in Lisbon in the course of a few days, and the *Corcundas* ground great hopes on the aversion of the Prince to sea-sickness and long voyages. The ship of Don Pedro is still at Brest, and Don Pedro's renewed invitation has been communicated to his brother; but they confidently trust that the Prince will have more sense and spirit than to desert Europe and the Apostolic Junta, to visit an infant wife, or obey a tyrannical brother in Brazil. The Princess of Beira, his hopeful sister at Madrid, keeps up the hopes and spirit of the party by continually sounding the trumpet of rebellion. She has lately said in public, and for the purposes of being communicated to Lisbon, that 'if Don Miguel goes to Rio, she will consider him as much in durance, as when under arrest in the *Windsor Castle*, or on board the ship that carried him to France.' Nay that even if he comes to Portugal and accepts of the Regency, without abolishing the Charter, she will protest against his acts, and consider him still as under foreign domination. The Queen Mother, Old Absolute, at Queluz, has declared her full concurrence in those sentiments, and given them superior *piquancy*, by adding that 'her brother Ferdinand has been lenient to the demagogues in his dominions; and that if he had let a little more blood, the fever of Jacobinism would sooner have abated.' To subdue what they call the 'constitutional fever,' these Sangrados of despotism, would have had the best blood of the nation.

"With enemies like these to the existing order of things' in high places,'—with the intrigues of their partisans, both foreign and domestic,—with conflicting jurisdiction, between the Governments of Portugal and Brazil,—with the fears inspired by the threatened arrival of Don Miguel in a few months,—with an alarm of mutiny among the troops from the want of pay,—with discontent among the inferior ranks of civil office from the same cause,—with judges who refuse (as in a recent case, to which I shall afterwards allude) to execute the laws against sedition or rebellion,—with a Princess of good dispositions, but, from bodily suffering, destitute of the firmness necessary for trying occasions,—and with a body of Holy Alliance diplomatists, who direct their ridicule against the liberal system which they cannot overthrow by arms,—the new Cabinet will have to contend. It is difficult to foresee how they will act; but if they knew well their own position, and could pursue with firmness the interests of their country, the following are, perhaps, the chief points to which they should immediately direct their attention:—In the first place, and above all, they ought to come to some understanding with the Emperor of Brazil respecting the retention of his sovereignty and the exercise of his power in Portugal. This double authority, this conflicting jurisdiction, not only paralyzes the Government of the Regent when it directly interferes in European politics, but has the effect of totally destroying, or at least of endangering, all commercial intercourse between Portugal and Brazil. The Emperor has in recent instances pressed Portuguese sailors into his naval service; and on their showing their certificates of belonging to Portugal, as their protection, he has torn the paper in pieces and trampled it under his feet, asking "was he not King of Portugal as well as of Brazil—and were they not all equally his subjects?" Not a ship manned by Portuguese sailors will cross the Atlantic for Brazil, if this mad system continues. Connected with this point, another most essential one cannot fail to suggest itself to the least considerate. While Don Miguel remains in Europe, supported by the chief female branches of his family against the Constitution, and the infant Queen remains in Brazil, represented by her aunt in feeble and precarious health, as the chief prop of the Charter at home, every thing must remain in a *provisional* state—no consolidation of the new institutions can be expected, and no Ministry will risk the decisive measures necessary for the existing crisis. The Prince, therefore, ought to have his claims adjusted, and proceed to Brazil, or the young Queen ought to be sent to Europe as something to show in the hands of the constitutional party, as something to present to Europe, as some pledge of independence and stability to the nation. The *Corcundas* are beginning to speak out in favour of Don Miguel; it is time that the friends of the new institutions should know who they have to look for. In the *Gazette* of yesterday there is a very striking article, in which it is impudently asserted, that the virtues of this rebel Prince (who is now in exile for attempting to dethrone and murder his own father) are acknowledged by all Europe.' In the present state of things in Portugal, not a word can be whispered in answer to such seditious flattery, and the factious partisans of the Prince may thus be encouraged with an impunity which is never allowed to the friends of the Charter. Were the question of the Regency settled, and Donna Maria II. arrived in Europe, the Constitutional Government would at least have an image which they could show to the idolaters of rising power, and this unfortunate country would not be left floating like a dismasted hulk, moored to the uncertain fortunes of Brazil.

"In the third place, some decisive step should be taken with respect to the Court of Spain. Its disposition to friendship or hostility should be ascertained; and if war is any longer to be carried on against the Portuguese Charter, should not, at least, be permitted under the present flimsy disguises.

"In the last place, the courts of justice must be reformed, and their proceedings thrown open to the public; otherwise there can be no security for civil freedom or political rights. I send you, as confirmatory of this opinion, an extract from the record of the trial of three individuals, who were in December last committed to prison on a charge of using seditious and treasonable language. The charge was sufficiently established, even to the satisfaction of the judges; but the culprits, who had called the Charter 'the work of a faction,' and who declared for the rights of Don Miguel in oppo-

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sion to those of his brother, were acquitted, on the ground that they had been guilty only of an imprudent sally, or an excusable levity. A Franciscan monk has just passed under my window, attended by a considerable mob, who has been apprehended in the Rocio, vociferating *vivas* to Don Miguel, crying 'Down with the Charter,' and abusing the Princess Regent. Instead of being sent to the common gaol, like his betters, the Corregidor of the bairro before whom he was brought, respected his privilege of being lodged in the prison of his own convent, and sent him thither under an escort. The soldiers and the people were handling him, as he passed, very roughly, but he will be no doubt acquitted by the same judges who acquitted the three persons above alluded to, as only guilty of an imprudent levity. Several of the crowd showed great indignation at the lenity shown to this friar, who, in addition to his seditious cries against the Charter and the Emperor had the atrocious indecency to expose his person, and exclaim, 'Such are the arms of the Princess Regent.' The gentry of the convent showed a reluctance to receive their offending brother; but the soldiers threatened to break open the door, unless they were immediately admitted. Were the courts of justice open, and their decisions pronounced under the *surveillance* of public opinion, no *disembargador* would dare to acquit such an offender. The populace showed more indignation against the friar than I thought they were capable of applying to a limb of the church.

"LISBON, June 16, Afternoon.

"The *Gazette* of this morning contains two decrees, the one appointing Noronha, the minister of Marine, to hold provisionally the portfolio of the Finance Department, and the other communicating to Saldanha, the Minister of War, the same tenure of the department of Foreign Affairs. The execution of each decree is intrusted alternately to each of these ministers, so that at first sight one would suppose that they had accumulated the whole powers of the Cabinet in their own persons. The arrangement respecting the portfolio of finance confirms what I had previously written you respecting the difficulty of filling up that office, and shows that Coelho has not yet accepted the appointment. Nothing will probably be done till the arrival of the Marquis of Palmella, whose coming from England is as anxiously looked for by the advisers of the Princess, as that of Don Sebastian from Africa, by the absurd believers in that superstition. An English brig of war, I understand, sailed on Wednesday with pressing despatches to hasten his arrival. In the mean time Don John Carlos will have a peep into the Foreign office, and will learn better than he could do from his late colleague, the state of Portuguese diplomacy. How the Holy Alliance Ambassadors can attend the levees or mix in the parties of this liberal Minister, I cannot say. It is certain, that if their advice had been attended to, Saldanha, instead of having two portfolios, would now not have had one.

"The reason why all the decrees for dismissing the late Cabinet were addressed to Noronha, instead of Saldanha, whose decision of mind brought about the change, was, that the latter begged to be excused from exercising any direct influence in making the new appointments. He declared that he should no longer serve with his late colleagues, but that he was willing to retain office as a part of any other Cabinet; and, to shew that he acted from no motives of personal ambition, he would decline the honour of even suggesting a single name to fill the list of the Administration. The Regent's Councillors, in making the new arrangements, were (as I believe I have already mentioned) Barradas and Trigoso. They are both Councillors of State, and both respectable men, with liberal principles. The latter was formerly a Professor in the University of Coimbra, and is a Member of the Cortes.

"It is very unfortunate that the adviser of the Regent did not ask the consent of the two noblemen who have successively declined office, before they put their nominations in the *Gazette*. If they had been consulted, they would have saved Government the trouble of making out the decree, and the discredit of seeing its higher appointments rejected. The Conde de Lagoa retired from office five years ago in Rio, on the score of bad health and bodily infirmities. Near the age of sixty, five years have added nothing to his strength, while he could urge the additional excuse of this king it disrespectful to the Emperor to accept a portfolio from the Princess Regent which he had declined when pressed upon him by his Imperial Majesty. The Marquise de Olhaõ, designated in the decree by the title of his office of Mordomo Mor, is confined with the gout at this very moment, and is otherwise in bad health. Had the task of Finance Minister been more easy, or the prospects of the Treasury more inviting, probably those objections would have yielded to the force of honourable ambition. As it is, they showed more wisdom in declining than in accepting of office.

"The present arrangement, except so far as relates to the Marquis of Palmella, cannot of course, be considered as definitive; but till he arrives or declines his appointment, nothing farther can be done. Don John Carlos Saldanha yesterday saw, for the first time, at the Foreign-office, the diplomatic corps. Sir Wm. A'Court, and all the rest of the body, waited upon him. For some days there had been no Minister for Foreign Affairs, and scarcely, indeed, a Government; nor is the confusion yet over.

"The Minister of War has resolved to send one of his aides-de camp, Major Praca, to Brazil, to give an account of the present situation of Portugal to the Emperor. A vessel, which was about to sail for Rio de Janeiro this week, has been detained for a few days till this agent makes his preparations for the voyages.

"The Conde de Villa Real intended to sail to England with the packet of this week, but has now postponed his departure till the next.

Miscellanea.

ANECDOTES RELATING TO THE ANCESTORS OF SIR F. BURDETT, BART.—Hugh De Burdett came into England with William the Conqueror. He left issue (says Debrett) William Burdett, Lord of Lousby, in Leicestershire, who founded the Priory at Ancote, in Warwickshire, to expiate the murder of his wife. This William being a devout man, made a journey to the Holy Land, in order to subdue the infidels; his steward, in his absence, attempted the chastity of his lady, who resisted him with scorn. On his master's arrival in England he went to meet him, and, to cover his own crimes, complained of her looseness with others, which so enraged her husband, that when she approached to receive him with joyful embraces, he mortally stabbed her. The family had large possessions in Warwickshire and other counties for many generations. One of them was T. Burdett, Esq. who, from the 7th to the 14th of Edward IV was in the commission for conserving the peace; but in 1477 he incurred the King's displeasure for his affection to the Duke of Clarence.— So strict were the eyes and ears of his enemies, that an advantage was soon taken to deprive him of his life; for hearing that the King had killed a white buck in his park at Accow, which he set much store by, he passionately wished the horns in the belly of him who moved the King so to do; for which words he was arraigned and convicted of high treason, upon inference of a mischievous meaning to the King himself, and beheaded in 1477. Thomas, the 18th in descent from De Burdett, was advanced to the dignity of Baronet, married the heiress of William Fraunceys, of Foremark, Esq., which seat has since that time been the chief residence of the family. He was esteemed a charitable and good man, and afforded to the famous Archbishop Sheldon an agreeable sanctuary at Bramcote, during the exile of Charles II.

CURIOUS MARRIAGE.—In the *Journal de l'Aube*, there has lately appeared the following extraordinary paragraph:—"Letters from Nogent of the 29th May, state, that a very extraordinary ceremony is about to take place at Romily-sur-Seine. A woman named Thibault, who was only married in the *civil* state, fell ill, and promised the curate of her parish, who had the precaution of taking witnesses, that as soon as she recovered, she would present herself at the church to celebrate her union. She died, but the curate nevertheless published the banns, and this posthumous marriage is to be celebrated over the tomb of the deceased.

ELOPEMENT. We are informed that a short time since a hapless couple arrived at this place from Lewes, with an intention of crossing from hence to Dieppe by one of the steam-packets. On their arrival in Brighton, to their great disappointment, the packet had sailed; and, there being no time to be lost, they posted to Shoreham, where they hired a sailing vessel, and safely reached the Gallic coast; but here misfortune again assailed the unfortunate pair: in the hurry of their departure, they had forgotten to take passports, and, in consequence, were not permitted to land, but were necessitated to return ruminating on their luckless fate.—*Brighton Herald.*

UNION HALL.—On Saturday much merriment was excited at this office during the examination of a boy named *Jackson*, who was charged, under the Vagrant Act, with sleeping in the open air.

One of the constables of Lambeth stated, that on the preceding night, as he was passing along the Bishop's-walk, he heard a noise proceed from a place where timber was deposited, resembling the cries of a cat in great agony. He hastened to the spot in order to extricate the animal, conceiving that it had got jammed between the logs of wood, from its doleful lamentations. On his way thither, however, the cries of distress were changed into the most loud and boisterous squalling he had ever heard in his life, as if at least a dozen cats of both sexes were engaged in their noisy amours. He therefore stopped short, not much relishing the idea of approaching too closely, seized up a brick-bat, and flung it at random (the night being too dark to discover objects) towards the place from whence the "row" proceeded; but he might as well have spared himself the trouble; for the caterwauling, instead of diminishing, increased to a degree that was quite stunning. He, therefore, plucked up all his courage, and having cautiously, on tiptoe, advanced, with a stone in his hand, weighty enough to knock the "nine lives" out of any poor mouser, he was astonished, on looking about, to see no cat or any thing in the shape of a cat, but discovered the boy Jackson, lying very comfortably coiled up between two immense beams of timber. He pretended to be asleep at first; but when the constable said he was convinced he was only "shamming," and added, that the uproar the cats had been making would have prevented any human being from closing their eyes, "the boy then admitted," said the constable, "to my wonderment, that it was he who kicked up the disturbance, and imitated the cats to the very life." And so,' added the constable, "I took him to the watchhouse, and locked him up, for lying out in the open air."

The boy, who stood smiling during the constable's statement of his adventures the night before, on being asked how he got his livelihood, replied "By chanting the cat's last dying speech."

Mr. CHAMBERS.—What is the cat's last dying speech, my boy? Is it such a noise as the constable has represented you made last night, sufficient to disturb a whole neighbourhood?

Boy.—Please your Worship, it is rather noisy.

Mr. CHAMBERS.—Show me how you do it?

The boy, having exhibited a little embarrassment at first, on account of all eyes in the office being directed toward him, at length, to the great amusement of the auditory, commenced with his right hand to strike his chin with great rapidity, which, aided by his voice, produced the loud, shrill, and discordant yells of a cat, whose body, one would suppose, was jammed under the leg of a chair.

Mr. CHAMBERS.—That will do, my lad. You have given us a pretty good specimen of your power in imitating the feline species. You are discharged now, but take care that you are not found again sleeping in the open air.

The boy, on leaving the office, the moment he got into the passage gave another proof of his powers.

The Times.—July 2d

ENGLISH FASHIONABLES ABROAD.—"The East Indies," says the author of this agreeable work, "is no longer the fashionable mart, and Italy is the 'Change' of the day. Health, education, or love of the fine arts, are the endless pretences; and they are now worn so threadbare, that I expect soon to see each family offer their regular credentials of folly, as passports for admission into their matrimonial bazaar. In the article of young ladies, unlike all other national manufactures our exports considerably exceed our imports. Gentlemen *may* travel to study laws and politics, artists *may* travel to improve themselves, but few girls leave their homes, except on speculation." This text is amusingly illustrated and exemplified by the author, who has given some sketches of speculating aunts, flirting daughters, and manœuvring mothers, that will startle some of our fashionable Anglo-Italians.

THE KING'S HAT.—The fashion of the hat which his MAJESTY wore at Ascot races has filled the breasts of his loyal and loving subjects with the most lively concern. This hat has been the subject of discussion in every society. The lowness of the crown, the width of the brim, and the breadth of the band, have been descanted on at great length, and the effect of the *tout ensemble* bewailed in touching terms of regret. Indeed, so strong is the public sentiment on this head, that it would in no wise surprise us if Addresses were to be got up, beseeching his MAJESTY to be graciously pleased to alter the style of his beaver, the shape of which has pierced the hearts of his faithful subjects with unspeakable grief. Political feeling has, of course, manifested itself in the manner of viewing this hat. The high Churchmen, and the ultra Tory—in a word, *the faction*, loudly declare that Mr. CANNING has been the adviser of this hat, and they do talk of impeachment, averring that the Minister is constitutionally responsible for so capital an error. They allege, too, that it is clearly symbolic of the designs of the liberal Premier. Do not you observe, they ask, how he has lowered the *Crown?* And is it not evident that the width of the brim denotes the popular basis on which the Radical Minister would rest it? Has he not, too, given it a curl never seen before, which indicates plainly the intention of turning over a new leaf? And then what does the size of the ribbon signify, but that the head of the State is encircled by no narrow party, but by the broadest of all bands—a people? Farther, they find in this hat a resemblance to TOWNSEND's, the police-officer, and this fills them with dismay; for they are of opinion that by it his MAJESTY intends to convey a hint that he has an eye to the thieves, and the terrors of the Police are on them. The only office in prospect before them seems to their justly alarmed imaginations, the Bow-street one, and fancy substitutes for the pleasure of grinding a people, the pain of operating on a tread-mill.—*London Magazine.*

During the last twelve months, the King has distributed *thirty thousand pounds*, from his own private purse, in acts of benevolence.

In the Court of Common Pleas, an action was brought by a young lady named Hutchins, against a Mr. Stultz, an eminent tailor, for a breach of Promise of Marriage. A short time previous to the day appointed for the marriage to take place, the plaintiff was taken ill with the small pox, upon which the defendant declined his visits, and afterwards married another lady. The disorder, however, did not, in the least, affect the plaintiff's features. Letters were put in and read. One alleged to have been written by the defendant, of an indelicate nature, was considered an aggravation of the case, and the Jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages, One thousand pounds.

SEDUCTION, MURDER, AND SUICIDE.—We find in a New Orleans paper, of the 7th of April, a horrid account of the murder of a young man named James Gray, at Greenville, near Port Gibson, by a Mrs. Gable, with whom he boarded. He was a respectable young merchant, lately appointed Postmaster of the place. The woman seduced him, and then endeavoured to inveigle him into matrimony, but without success. His refusal raised her jealousy to the highest pitch, and she declared to her servant girl, that if he did not yield to her wishes, she would kill him the first opportunity. Accordingly on his return from New Orleans, whither he had been on business, she sent for him, and, with this direful intent prevailed on him to stay all night. Towards morning, and when he was asleep, she appeared to have got up, laid his burial dress, previously prepared, on the table, took one pistol and shot him in the back of the head, and then, deliberately lying down on the bed by him, placed another to his [illegible] and blew off the whole of the upper part of her head. They were found in this condition the next morning by the neighbours, who had to creep through the window to get into the room.

An ignorant young spendthrift wishing to borrow some money as privately as possible, was startled at reading the "beginning of the bond, "Be it known to all men," and declared his unwillingness to sign, as it must certainly come to his father's ears.—(*Mirror.*)

Bell's Weekly Messenger June 11.

CANINE SAGACITY.—As Mr. J. H. Thompson, of Mason-street, was returning from Sutton on Saturday evening, a large dog came up to him, and from its peculiar and significant manner he was led to follow the animal. It conducted him to a spot, not far distant, where, to his astonishment, he found an aged and infirm female in a deep ditch. By the aid of some persons who were soon brought to the place, she was speedily extricated from her perilous situation. It subsequently appeared, that the dog, in leaping over a turnstile at the brink of the ditch, had struck so forcibly against the woman as to occasion the disaster from which he was the means of rescuing her.—*Hull Advertiser.*

The late Hon. Henry Erskine, whose talents at the bar and in society were eminent, met his acquaintance, Jemmy Balfour, a barrister, who dealt greatly in hard words and circumlocutious sentences. Perceiving that his uncle was tied up with a silk handkerchief, the former asked the cause. "Why, my dear Sir," answered the wordy lawyer, "I was taking a rural, romantic ramble in my brother's grounds, when, coming to a gate, I had to climb over it, by which I came in contact with the first bar, and have gra[illegible]d the epidermis of my shi[illegible], attended with a slight extravasation of blood." "You may thank your lucky stars," replied Mr. Erskine, "that your brother's *gate* was not as *lofty* as your *style*, or you must have broken your neck."

On Monday an action was tried in the Court of King's Bench, brought by Mr. Soane, an architect, against the publisher of the *Quarterly Magazine*, for compensation in damages for an alleged libel in that publication, reflecting on his ability in the construction of the new Courts at Westminster. It was contended for the defendant that it was the undoubted right for the press to endeavour to correct the public taste; and as there was no reflection on the personal character of the plaintiff, but only his public failings that were spoken of, no action could lie. Lord Tenterden said, *if the Jury considered it to be a fair, reasonable, and temperate criticism, although the criticism be incorrect*, the *defendant* is entitled to a verdict; but if he has gone beyond the line of a fair consideration, and has been *intemperate and unreasonable* and that the [illegible] was meant to prejudice him in his [illegible], they must find for the plaintiff. The jury immediately found a verdict *for the* [illegible].

It is intended to re-build the whole of Covent-garden Market, on one uniform and original plan.

Friday a meeting took place at the Argyll Rooms, in pursuance of some Resolutions passed by certain of Mr. Wolff's friends, for the purpose of establishing schools in Persia, with the ultimate view of propagating Christianity in that and the surrounding countries. Sir George Rose took the Chair. The Report of the Committee appointed after the last Meeting of Mr. Wolff's friends, and which included a number of encouraging letters from Bussora, Bagdad, Tiflis, Ispahan, &c. and stated that 70*l.* had been subscribed, was then read; after which Mr. Wolff addressed the Meeting. Resolutions, in furtherance of the object of the meeting, were carried; and a collection was made at the door towards giving them effect.

EXTRAORDINARY RAPID PASSAGE FROM MARGATE.—The *Magnet* new steam packet, Captain Jones, started from Margate on Monday, the 11th inst. at five minutes past eight o'clock, reached the Nore in two hours, Gravesend in three hours and thirty-five minutes, and arrived at her moorings off the Tower in five hours and a half; and the *Dart*, Captain Rule, made her passage from Margate to London, on Tuesday, the 12th inst. in five hours and thirty nine minutes, both vessels having stopped several times to put out passengers. The distance is about 75 miles.

Bell's Weekly Messenger June 18,

In answer to the numerous inquiries that have been sent to us, we have to communicate that Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smiths, Lombard-street, and Messrs. Morland and Co., Pall-mall, bankers, have obligingly consented to receive subscriptions for the widow of the naval historian, Mr. James.

The total of Irish peerages extinct since the Union amounts to 32, in the space of only 26 years,—a rapid decay of families.

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